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LOVE'S IMPERFECTION.

When you are near me, Sweetheart,
I care not if the sky
Be filled with amber sunlight
Or murky clouds roll by.
Love hath such wondrous art,
Love,
No care or sorrow drear,
The sunshine of my heart,
Love,
Can mar when you are near.

When you are by me, Sweetheart,
What need is there to speak!
The love that lights our glances
In fondest words were weak.
Not heaven itself hath grace,
Love,
To lure a longing sigh;
Would Time his flying feet,
Love,
Might slow when you are by.

But one pang haunts me, Sweetheart,
One shadow dims the light
That softly falls around us
And cheers my heart to-night.
Together we may live,
Love,
The blissful moments fly;
But oh, what worlds I'd give,
Love,
Together we might die.
—Samuel Minturn Peck in the Boston Transcript.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Where are all the birds that sang
A hundred years ago?
The flowers that all in beauty sprang
A hundred years ago?
The lips that smiled, the eyes that wild
In flashes shone soft eyes upon,
Where, where, oh where are lips and eyes,
The maidens' smiles, the lovers' sighs,
That lived so long ago?

Who peopled all the city streets
A hundred years ago?
Who filled the church with faces meek
A hundred years ago?
The sneering tale of sister frail,
The plot that worked a brother's hurt,
Where, where, oh where are plots and sneers,
The poor man's hopes, the rich man's fears
That lived so long ago?

Where are the graves where dead men slept
A hundred years ago?
And who, when they were living, wept,
A hundred years ago?
By other men that know not them
Their lands are tilled, their graves are filled,
Yet nature then was just as gay,
And bright the sun shone as to-day,
A hundred years ago. —Anon.

A FROSTY MORNING.

I love these frosty mornings,
When all the outer air
Is tingling with a freshness
And vim beyond compare.

The north wind in the tree tops
Proclaims the coming dawn,
And sends the crisp leaves rattling
Across the frozen lawn.

From some adjacent farmyard
A watchful chanticleer
With raucous, joyous crowing
Assails the atmosphere.

Then, nearer home, a watchdog,
Awakened from his sleep,
Gives voice to his resentment
In tones prolonged and deep.

A wagon bound for market,
Goes creaking down the road;
I hear the axles groaning
Beneath the heavy load.

The light grows at my window
And on the pane, I see,
Jack Frost has limned a picture
Of silvery tracery.

Now, from the servants' stairway
Slow feet pass down the hall;
And then a kitchen shutter
Clangs against the wall.

I love these frosty mornings,
To note these things, and then—
To draw the bedclothes closer,
And go to sleep again.
—Catholic Standard.

MOUNTAIN GIRL CARRIES THE MAIL

There are few women in the United States who contract with Uncle Sam to deliver his mail matter over the dreary ways of the "star routes," those sections of the country supplied from offices located in the towns or larger villages. But Mary Butler, a colored girl, has this distinction in Fayette county, Pa.

She does the work of a man over one of the dreariest routes in this country, and she does it well, too. Neither her youth nor her color interfere with the duty, and the patrons along her route have implicit faith in her.

Mary Butler accepted the delivery of the mail from Uniontown to Jumonville, a mountain settlement six miles from the Fayette county capital, in the dead of the winter a year ago. A blizzard, with snapping frost and heavy fogs of vapor that stood in the hollows and made a dismal place of the vacant valleys, swept over the region from the Youghiogheny to the crests of the Allegheny mountains.

It was then that the subcontractor on the route from Uniontown to Jumonville, thoroughly disgusted with the hardships he had to endure and unable to get any other person to take the work under his name, threw up the contract.

Mary Butler was only 18 years old, but she had courage and wanted the $140 a year. She made application for the position.

MARY BUTLER.

She was not worried by many rivals for the job, and in due time got it.

Since that time she has not missed a single day. Rain, snow, sleet, heat and hail have no terrors for her. She makes that trip to Jumonville from Uniontown and returns, starting at 3 o'clock from the county capital, in spite of inclemency of the weather and danger along the way.

She goes six miles to the top of the mountain and back to Uniontown the same evening, and then has a long way to go to her own home, so that she really covers the route three times a day instead of twice.

Sometimes she drives and sometimes she walks. The route which she covers is a lonely one. However, Mary has never been beset by highwaymen, because the mail matter she usually carries would not repay any bandit or robber for the trouble he would make for himself by attacking one of the guardians of Uncle Sam's mail. The girl is large and strong for her age.—Philadelphia Times.

France and the Vatican.

There is trouble in France over the relations between church and state. It is not a new thing, but simply a new phase of an old struggle. Roman Catholicism is the state religion of France, the secular priesthood, from the bishops down, being paid by the government from taxes levied upon the people.

To understand the present situation, it is necessary to go back exactly one hundred years. The French Revolution overthrew the church in France as a state institution. Napoleon, when First Consul, re-established it as the state church by a concordat with Pope Pius VII., in 1801. The term "concordat" is applied to any formal agreement between a secular power and the Papal See whereby ecclesiastical matters are settled. It is practically a treaty between a temporal sovereign and a spiritual potentate.

To this concordat, in 1802, Napoleon added "organic articles," which enacted that the proclamation of papal decrees depends upon the discretion of the government; that there shall always be an opportunity for an appeal to the council of state against the abuses of ecclesiastical power; and that the teachers in the theological seminaries should always be bound by the "four propositions" of the Gallican clergy.

These "four propositions" date back from 1682. They are as follows: 1, kings and princes are in temporal matters subject to no spiritual power, and the latter can never absolve subjects from the oath of obedience; 2, the pope is subject to the decisions of an ecumenical council; 3, the power of the pope is moreover limited, as far as France is concerned, by the established prescriptions and usages of the Gallican church; 4, in matters of faith the decisions of the pope are not infallible when not confirmed by the consent of the whole church.

The pope protested to Napoleon against the validity of the "organic articles," but he never withdrew them, and they are to-day held as part of the position of the French government in its relations with the Catholic church.

There has been going on for years—ever since the establishment of the French republic, in fact—a struggle between the government and the extreme party in the church of Rome. The leaders in this have been the religious orders in France, notably the Assumptionists. They are imbued with hostility toward the republic, and have carried on a persistent effort looking to its overthrow, and the re-establishment of the throne, with a king who would be subservient to the pope and to the church. While this disloyalty is certainly true of the religious orders, it is represented that a large body of the secular clergy are patriotically loyal to the republic, but are more or less influenced or coerced into antagonism by their bishops. The latter take the same ground as do the religious orders—that under a Catholic monarchy they would enjoy much greater freedom and more power than under a republic.

Then, too, the bishops are largely independent of the French government, thanks to the concordat. The government can not remove a bishop, no matter how open may be his acts of enmity toward the republic. If it objects to his conduct, it can only complain to the Papal See. The pope and cardinals investigate the matter, and if the bishop is condemned the pope can merely suspend him from office and appoint a vicar-apostolic to administer the bishopric. But not even the pope can appoint another bishop until the offending one dies or resigns. And, if the accused bishop is held blameless by the pope, he remains at the head of his bishopric, free to defy the French government. The latter may withhold his official stipend, but this can be easily replaced by the Holy See, or by the monarchial party in France, in whose behalf the bishop is laboring, or by the religious orders, whose real estate holdings in France are valued at $220,000,000. Then, too, the bishops know the enormous influence these orders have at the papal court, to which they must look for advancement.

While there is no doubt of the disloyalty of the religious orders and the bishops to the republic, the government itself is not free from blame. To curtail the power of these orders, it has devised an arbitrary and despotic law, which really infringes the right of freedom of conscience. This measure is called the "law of associations," and provides that a decree of the council of state shall be necessary for any association composed of French and of foreign members. This admixture of French and foreign membership is found in all the religious orders, including the Jesuits, the Franciscans, the Dominicans, and others. It also declares that a law of authorization shall be necessary for all such associations whose headquarters are out of France, and whose members live in community. Rome is the headquarters of all the great orders except the Jesuits, whose head is at Florence.

The law also provides that within six months the orders in France will each have to secure the enactment of a special law allowing them to remain in the country or be dissolved. In that case, they will have six months more to dispose of their property, at the end of which all their holdings will be forfeited to the government, to form a pension fund for poor working people. Another clause renders invalid all future bequests to religious orders, and very severe penalties are imposed on all who interfere in behalf of any illegal religious order.

Though the French speak of this as the "law" of associations, it is really a bill, not yet having been enacted into a law. This will be done, however. There was a heated scene in the chamber on Monday last, the occasion being an interpellation, or inquiry, by a member, regarding the pope's alleged interference in the internal affairs of France. The premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, very adroitly turned what was intended as an attack upon the government into a weapon of defense by declaring:

The government will not tolerate the organization of resistance against the laws of the country. No interference on the part of the pope will be allowed in the law of associations when it is voted upon. The Pope has rights as the spiritual head of the Catholics, but the state also has rights written in the concordat which it will see respected.

This declaration rallied several of the opposition factions to the support of the government, and an approval of the premier's declaration was carried by a vote of 429 to 95.

Though the sentiment of the Sacred College and of the Curia at Rome is overwhelmingly against the French republic, the Pope has hitherto stood its friend, has advised against revolutionary activity in the church in France, and urged the people and priests to accept the existing form of government. What will be his course now remains to be seen. Troublous times are before both church and republic in France before the conflict is ended.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

CHAO CHING IS MINISTER WU'S SON

From present appearances Chao-Ching, the 14-year-old son of Wu Ting Fang, the Chinest minister to the United States, will make his mark in the world. When the minister first brought his family to this country three years ago, he placed his son in a public school in Washington, and his success there is something to be proud of. He was unable to speak English, unfamiliar with our customs, and unacquainted with our books, but in three years he has completed a four year' course. He is full of that splendid quality called "get there."

He is of a sturdy build and a fine ath-

CHAO CHING ON HIS WHEEL.

lete. He has a bright, wining face and a most lovable disposition. He rides to and from school on his wheel, and is a great favorite with all the boys of his acquaintance. Just now he is very much taken up with running his father's automobile. He spent his summer at Cape May, and while there learned to swim. Except for American shoes, he always dresses in full Chinese costume.

PLAYWRIGHT VS. BURGLAR

The great playwright awoke with a start. He was one of those great playwrights who make forty plays a year—comic operas, tragedies, comedies, romances, "adaptations," anything. Where they obtain the material—not pen, ink and paper, but plots and the like—the admiring public wonders. But, then, the admiring public has no memory, and no library. Well, the great playwright awoke with a start. Something unusual, he knew intuitively, was about to happen. He heard a noise from down-stairs. Burglars! Creeping stealthily down the stairs, he discovered a masked robber at his jewel casket.

"Aha!" cried the great playwright, "stealing!"

"No," replied the burglar, calmly, for he had recognized the great playwright, "I am merely 'adapting.'"

The great playwright hung his head and retreated, stung to the quick.—Tit Bits.

ANCHORING THE BRIDGE CABLES

Attached to Heavy Castings Buried in Concrete --New York's New Bridge.

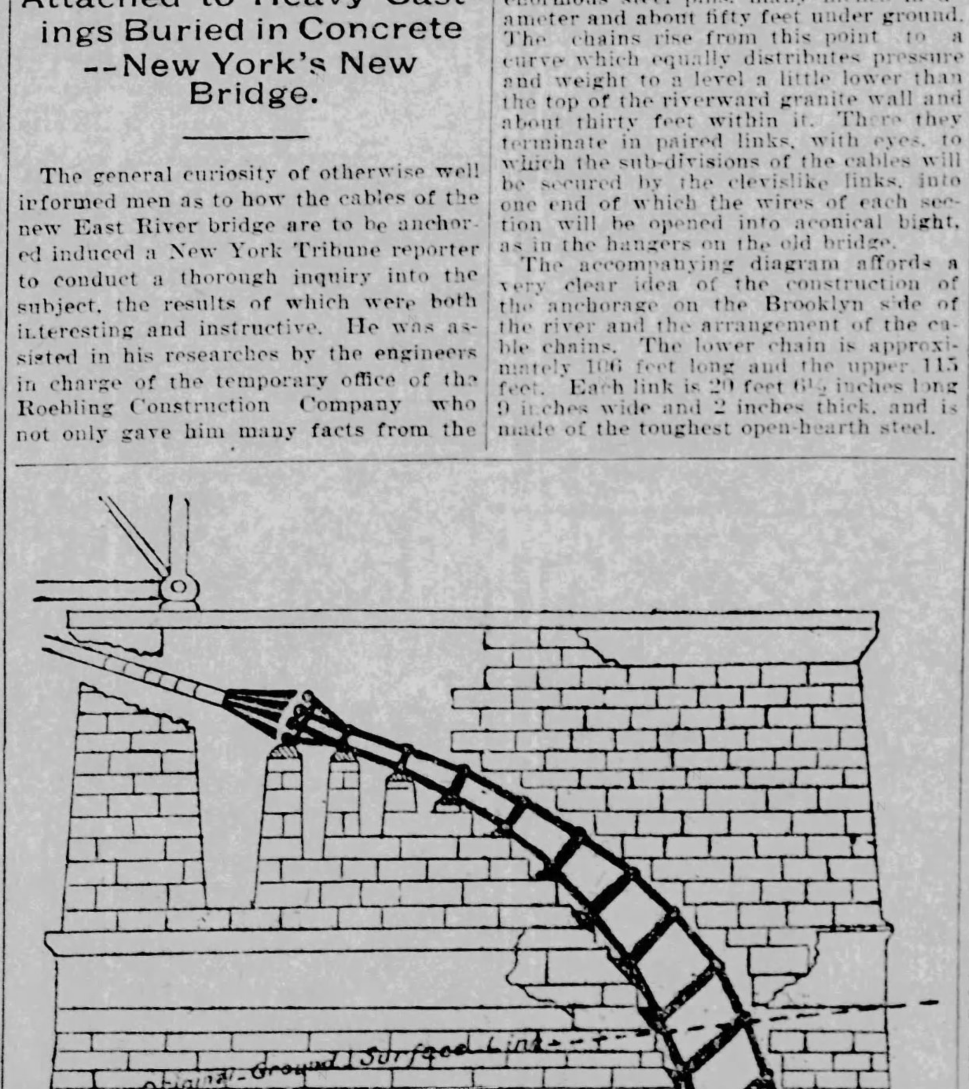
The general curiosity of otherwise well informed men as to how the cables of the new East River bridge are to be anchored induced a New York Tribune reporter to conduct a thorough inquiry into the subject, the results of which were both interesting and instructive. He was assisted in his researches by the engineers in charge of the temporary office of the Roebling Construction Company who not only gave him many facts from the plans and specifications for the work, but also permitted him to inspect and photograph interesting features of the Brooklyn anchorage from points of view not accessible to the public. To the observer at the street level the anchorages appear to be solid masses of masonry, and nearly everybody has some hazy notion concerning the means by which the cables are to be made fast within. In all probability not one in a thousand even approximates the engineering conception of the plan.

The dimensions of the base of the masonry of the Brooklyn anchorage are 177 by 153 feet. The stone walls are 103 feet in height; but nearly half is below the surface of the ground. The foundation is partly built upon quicksand, and in this an enormous mass of piling has been sunk. Five courses of yellow pine timber bolted together, constitute the bed for a concrete foundation about fifteen feet thick. The timber and most of the concrete is below the high water level of the river.

The heavy castings to which the cable chains are attached are buried in this mass of concrete, and above them rise the granite walls, weighing them down securely on the landward side.

To the bedplate of each cable, near the landward edge of the masonry, are attached the so-called cable chains. These chains are made fast to the plates by enormous steel pins, many inches in diameter and about fifty feet under ground. The chains rise from this point to a curve which equally distributes pressure and weight to a level a little lower than the top of the riverward granite wall and about thirty feet within it. There they terminate in paired links, with eyes, to which the sub-divisions of the cables will be secured by the clevislike links, into one end of which the wires of each section will be opened into aconical bight, as in the hangers on the old bridge.

The accompanying diagram affords a very clear idea of the construction of the anchorage on the Brooklyn side of the river and the arrangement of the cable chains. The lower chain is approximately 106 feet long and the upper 115 feet. Each link is 20 feet 6½ inches long 9 inches wide and 2 inches thick, and is made of the toughest open-hearth steel.



THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.
Cross section of Brooklyn anchorage, showing the chains and chains well of one cable.

It was said at the office of Mr. Hildebrand, in charge of the work in Brooklyn for the Roebling Construction Company, that the temporary cables and the footbridges would probably be erected by the end of February, and that the work on the construction of the main cables would then be begun and pushed as rapidly as possible. It is not probable that the first wire will cross the river much before February 1, as the structural work necessary to stringing it is not yet finished. It is believed that the work of constructing the main cables will be begun within thirty days after the first wire is raised on the towers.

Odd Senate Custom; Origin Not Know

According to ancient and established usage, United States Senators send out small envelopes containing their cards at the beginning of every session, and the dainty little missives are distributed through the Senate postoffice. This custom dates back beyond the memory of any living senator, and even beyond the bounds of official record.

JAPAN HAS THE GREATEST BATTLESHIP

The Vickers, Sons & Maxim shipyard at Barrow, England, was the scene recently of the launching of the new Japanese battleship Mikasa, the largest of such craft

LAUNCH OF THE MIKASA.

in the world. Her launching weight was 8,000 tons, this being practically only her bare hull. She is over 400 feet long and her displacement will be about 15,000 tons. Her engines are 15,000 horse-power and she will have a coal capacity of 1,400 tons, which will allow of her traveling about 9,000 miles at a speed of ten knots before replenishing her bunkers. Four twelve-inch breech-loading guns are mounted in pairs, forward and aft, and there are fourteen six-inch guns, ten of them mounted, in the armored citadel.

As the vessel slid down the ways into the water a large globe of colored papers suspended from her bows, according to Japanese custom, opened and liberated a dozen pigeons. This is the Japanese equivalent of breaking a bottle of wine across the bows of a ship. Speaking at the luncheon which followed the launch, the Japanese minister remarked that the Mikasa might at some future time be fighting side by side with a British fleet, but he was sure she would never be found in antagonism.

WILLIE IS LEARNING.

Mamma has repeatedly warned little Willie against the sin of swearing, drawing dark pictures of punishment in the hereafter. Willie has absorbed a terrorizing idea of the horned individual that is supposed to be promoting the coal industry in the torrid regions and he associates him with the most wicked offenses that the juvenile mind, aided by misguided parental coaching, can conjure. Clarence, an older playmate, is growing up with an astonishing vocabulary of cuss words and Willie's mamma fears he will be contaminated.

The other day Willie came in in a very thoughtful mood and solemnly observed:

"Mamma, does you know who's de wurstest swearers?"

"No, my child; who?"

"De debbil an' dat d——d Clarence," was the startling reply.—Detroit Free Press.

Christmastide.

Hungry Higgins—Wot did ye find in yer sock this mornin', ole pal?

Weary Watkins—Lemme see. A hunk of mud, two pebblestones, a piece o' glass an' a couple o' holes. I b'lieve that's all.—Indianapolis Press.

Just Suited Her.

Mistress (severely)—If such a thing occurs again, Norah, I shall have to get another servant.

Norah—I wish yer would—there's easily enough work fer two of us.—Tit-Bits.

SHEPHERD DOGS FAITHFUL TO DUTY

Chicago Chronicle.

Last October a cold spell in Montana killed a sheepherder in the Great Falls district, two feet of snow covering the range in places, and the thermometer indicated 40 degrees below zero. The herder was frozen to death on the prairies while caring for his sheep, and it was three days before his fate was known to his employer. Two shepherd dogs were with him when he died, and one of these stayed with his body while the other attended to the sheep, just as though the herder had been with him. The dog drove them out on the range in the morning and back again at night, guarding them from wolves and preventing them from straying off. Neither dog had anything to eat during the three days' vigil so far as could be ascertained, but the 2,500 sheep thrived as well.

PORTUGAL'S KING ON ENGLISH BEEF

The physician to the king of Portugal has positively forbidden him to eat meat. But the monarch is a lover of the fleshpots and on every possible occasion sets the medical man's authority at defiance. When visiting England a few years ago he was a guest at Lord's Saulsbury's

WHAT THE KING LIKED.

beautiful seat at Hatfield. During dinner the conversation naturally turned upon the royal visit, and the Prince of Wales, who was present, said to the king: "Now what has impressed your majesty most during your short stay in England?" The King of Portugal replied, thoughtfully: "Well, I think the English roast beef is very delightful." "Oh," laughed his royal highness, "but surely something else has impressed your masjesty as well?" "Ah," enthusiastically replied the king, "of course. The English boiled beef is also delightful."

NORMAN HOLT

A STORY of the CIVIL WAR by General CHARLES KING

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CHAPTER XVII.

The long-expected campaign on Kentucky soil had come and gone, much to the detriment of Kentucky and the betterment of nobody. Many a brave life went out in the crash of battle along the Chaplin hills, and both commanding generals, Bragg and Buell, were the losers by the luckless fight. Bragg, who had been vehemently urged to invade the state and promised that thousands of enthusiastic young Kentuckians would flock to his standard, fell back into Tennessee, disgusted. Unreasoning hot-heads among his advisers, prominent among them Dr. Holt, had insisted that the sight of the St. Andrew's cross waving through the blue grass country was all that was needed to turn the tide. The invaders brought with them to Frankfort a new governor and state officers, there to be installed in pomp and ceremony. But the shotted guns of Sill's division answered the roar of the saluting cannon and shelled the aspirants out of the state house before their seats had time to warm. Twenty thousand new rifles were brought by Bragg with which to arm the young Kentuckians, and he was in big luck to be able to take them back, for the Kentuckians failed to come to claim them, barring several stalwart regiments in union blue. Brave, brilliant and admirably supported by his corps and division commanders, the southern general had been grievously misled by over-confident Kentuckians within his ranks, and in bitterness of spirit he abused the state, declared it not worth fighting for and found that he had not only left the "dark and bloody ground" more loyal than when he entered it, but had lost in marked degree the confidence and loyalty of many of his gallant men. So far as the south was concerned the campaign was a failure. So far as Kentucky was concerned it had cost her dear, for many an old homestead in the track of the battling armies lay in ruins. And so far as the union arms were concerned, they, too, had suffered through dissensions in high quarters, and no sooner were the southern legions safely back in Tennessee than the army of the Ohio, little lamenting either, so stern had been his methods, was taken from the man who made it and given to another. It is one thing to mold and make, to drill and discipline a great command; it is another to lead and fight it, as a long suffering president and commander-in-chief of the land and sea forces of the union had abundant reason to know. Both east and west, and almost at the same time, the army of the Potomac and that of the Ohio lost their old leaders and were launched into battle with a new. Meanwhile there had been opportunity for many a cavalier son of Kentucky to revisit in confederate gray the home of his youth and love, and for one brief fortnight Belleview and Asholt, lying well within the broad pathway of Bragg's invasion and to the east of Buell's racing column, awoke from the lethargy of the year and once more rang with martial voices and soldier revelry. Once more the rejoicing host, hastening homeward with the army, threw open the door and welcomed the gallant comrades of his first-born son. With eager enthusiasm, the doctor had followed the movements of Bragg's marching hosts, never for an instant doubting the result, and rallying about him the old retainers, faithful to him even in his exile, he filled manor and stables with man and beast from each successive division on its northward way, and lavished on officer and soldier, on mount and mule, the best that Belleview afforded. He waited with mad impatience the announcement that Louisville had fallen before the advance guard, and was amazed to hear that Sill had whipped the new governor, "the only rightful governor, suh," out of Frankfort, and, worse still, that Bragg was falling back. He listened to the thunder of the guns at Perryville, at first with wild elation, then with harrowing doubt, for when nightfall came the dull booming died away, and the roads began to choke with ambulances seeking shelter for wounded officers and men. At midnight there had come to him a line saying that already the trains were moving away southeastward, and it was high time for him to follow. What, Bragg beaten! Kentucky abandoned! Belleview again to be left to the scant mercy of invading Yankee hordes! "By heaven, it is horrible!" said he. "I will not go! I'll stay and fight! Where is my son, my Henry?" he demanded. "Send him to me instantly. Say his father bids him come and fight for Belleview. Bragg is a coward! Bragg is a traitor! Bragg has betrayed us!" he raged. And the young staff officer who bore from Gen. Polk the brief words of advice besought old Harkless to send at once for Dr. Woodrow—he dreaded an apoplectic seizure—and Woodrow came and sought to soothe and counsel, only adding to the fury of the broken old squire. Not until the night was nearly spent and the cavalry detachment was resaddling on the lawn, was he induced to enter his carriage and be driven eastward. Even then it took stratagem to bring it about. "You must get him away," said Woodrow. "If captured he will be sent to some northern prison, and that will kill him." The matter was settled by the entry of one of the troopers with a letter only just written on the kitchen table while the host was raging in the library, but it was dated at Stanford, 7 p. m., and all it said was: "Maj. H. C. Holt seriously wounded. Just brought in. Come to him as soon as possible." And was signed "Polk, surgeon, C. S. A." Before the dawn the broken-spirited father was jolted away in the old family carriage, behind a pair of mules, Belleview's last remaining horses having disappeared when the Holts fled to Nashville, and once they had him well within the encircling force of Bragg's slowly retreating column there was no turning back, even when it was ascertained that Henry had escaped without a scratch, and that "Polk, surgeon," was a myth. Then the doctor would gladly have shot the vile forger, but in his agitation he had left the forgery on his library table, where Harkless found it on the following day, and where, two weeks later, he laid it in the hands of a sorrowing young soldier in union blue—Normal Holt returned at last to look upon what was left of the once beautiful and ever-beloved home.

His father again gone; His brother again wounded, this time seriously! His home dismantled, fences burned, lawn and shrubbery disfigured by reckless hands and trampled hoofs, outbuildings stripped, stables, kennels and coach-house partially destroyed, while within doors desolation, if not desecration reigned everywhere! Woodrow and other old friends had packed up books and pictures, silver, china and glassware, and for love of the Holts, and in hopes of better days, stored it all away in loyal lofts and cellars. But the noble old furniture, the carpets, the curtains and hangings had already been sadly defaced, and who could say what might happen next? Sheridan's division, sorely hammered at Perryville, was camping all about it, resting for a day on the slow, westward march to Bowling Green, whither Buell directed his columns after escorting Bragg to Cumberland Gap, and Sheridan himself had slept within Belleview's walls, and stationed sentries to see that no harm befell it while his fighters filled the neighboring fields. And with that snappy young division commander there rode now as inspector general on his staff the youthful aide-de-camp who had so befriended Norman in the bitter days of his trial and incarceration at Nashville, who, next to the old chaplain, was the first to wring his hand and welcome him to life, to freedom, to new opportunity. Even in the busy days of the pursuit and the recuperation after Perryville, Sheridan had found time to listen to Capt. Ransom's vivid account of that dramatic scene and of the trial and tribulations that preceded it, and now the little general's sympathies were fully aroused, and his efforts in Norman's behalf were redoubled. An order had earlier been obtained granting the young soldier a month's furlough, for by this time his history, his high connections and his sufferings were matters that were the talk of the army. The Enyarts had opened their hospitable doors to him at Louisville, despite the fact that already they had three wounded officers beneath their roof. Captain Bob, recovering slowly, had eagerly questioned their soldier guest as to any knowledge he might have concerning the influence brought to bear upon the President. On this point Enyart seemed oddly inquisitive. A stern war secretary had declared such sentence must be executed or all discipline fail. East and west such sentences had been carried out, yet here in the case of Norman Holt, where the evidence seemed conclusive, at the last moment, the great, the merciful, the sorrowing, suffering, overweighted head of the nation had interposed and pardoned. Who could have gained his ear?

It was something Norman himself greatly longed to know. The Lanes were again in Cincinnati, so Mrs. Enyart had learned, and there the major and judge advocate was convalescing. The Rays had returned to Lexington as soon as Bragg's forces fell back, and they heard of Kate Ray nobly, assiduously laboring in the hospitals, nursing our sick and wounded—ours whether blue or gray. Enyart begged his mother to write and urge their coming again to Louisville, and the mother promised, but could she not minister to her only son without another's help? And if that other came, might not the mother's hand, dear as it was, be—no, no, not spurned, but set aside for the sake of another? With unerring eyes she had seen signs and symptoms in her brave boy that told their tale almost before he himself knew what they meant. Kate was a fine girl, a noble girl, she admitted, but Bob was her all, and how many a mother thinks her only son almost too good for almost any woman, when it is apt to be just the other way! Now, if Henry Holt were only left wounded at Lexington or Harrodsville, or somewhere—how suitable that might be! Bob was for having Norman go to fetch them. They could be so much more comfortable than in Lexington, overcrowded as it must be with sick and wounded. But Norman had been only 24 hours within their gates when he set forth again on matters of his own. Reporting at the commanding general's, he had received the necessary pass and papers to permit his visiting Belleview, and had gone forthwith. It was but a sorrowful reminder of the old home in which "young marse" now modestly strove to do the honors to the fiery, restless, mettlesome division commander who had espoused his cause. It was strange indeed that he, the younger son, and still a private soldier upon the rolls, should welcome to Belleview, and then, seated in his father's place, become the host of a union general and his staff. The civilian garb old Harkless had carefully preserved for him needed longer sleeves, yet hung loosely about the tanned flank, for suffering and privation had sorely reduced him. But hope was again kindling his brave young eyes, for the long withheld opportunity was coming. Sheridan had not appealed in vain.

And then the division went on its westward way and only stragglers appeared for several days at Belleview. Norman had written at once to the Rays, apprising them of his father's recent movements and of Henry's serious wound, and begged them to ascertain through friends at Harrodsburg whether the latter had been left with other wounded or carried along with Bragg's retreat. Woodrow, accused now of being a southern sympathizer, with certain of Asholt's citizens, had fled Tennesseeward until the union troops were once more grouped about Glasgow and along the railway. And so it happened that there was no one to undeceive Norman during the few days he remained at Belleview, packing and storing such property as might still be rescued. The overseer knew not how to treat him. It was understood among the townsfolk and the neighbors that Norman stood disinherited, yet, with the father and elder brother both away, who to question his authority? Among the darkies still hovering about the old home, there was universal love for young Marse Norman, and they were eager to do his bidding.

But the month would soon expire. There was still a most important matter to be settled. He had written to Major Lane, most courteously, yet pointedly, asking for an accounting. He felt that there should be money coming to him from the few thousands still left of his father's modest fortune, but not for a year had Lane remitted a dollar. Now money was needed for Belleview and himself. He much disliked to importune, but it had to be done.

And he had waited ten days for the reply. None came. None had been received at Louisville, and no time was to be lost. Norman decided on returning at once to department headquarters and obtaining permission to go to Cincinnati. That night came a banging at Belleview's door that would have waked sounder sleepers than Norman Holt. In the moonlight without, with panting horses, stood a brace of troopers. Old Harkless shuffled down and admitted the bearer of an official looking letter, and Norman met him at the stairs.

"This was forwarded to camp from Bowling Green, sir," said the orderly, with a touch of his cap, "and the colonel sent us over with it, as it was marked immediate and important."

The blood flew to Norman's face even before he saw the superscription. That "sir" and the accompanying salute told their story. The packet was addressed to Lieutenant Norman Holt, —th Kentucky volunteer infantry, care commanding general 11th division, and it was hard to repress the gasp of delight with which he read it. An officer at last! and, best of all, with a regiment from his own beloved state! Who but Sheridan could have done this? How could he sufficiently thank him? He tore open the packet, and there was the prized commission—a first lieutenant, too—all duly signed and sealed, and with it were other missives: One from Ransom, whose handwriting he knew at once, and therefore opened it first. "The general bids me send this, with his hearty congratulations, to which I beg leave to add mine," wrote the young captain. "He had a chance to speak to the governor. McCook backed him up in his big-hearted way, and the thing was done. It's a bully regiment, too, and most of its officers are gentlemen to whom your name is well known. See the mustering officer at Louisville quick as you can, and at the expiration of your thirty days' leave report at or en route for Nashville. Oddly enough you will be brigaded with your old comrades of the —th Ohio."

In the same brigade was the old regiment! To meet day after day, as equals and associates now, the officers whom he had been wont to greet with such deference and soldierly show of respect! Above all, to meet Malloy, no longer his superior—to meet him on the same plane! Norman's eyes blazed, his hands clinched at the thought. But first, he was master at Belleview, and standing in his father's stead. "Harkness, see to it that a hot supper is got ready for three at once, and show the orderlies where they can stable their horses. You shall have the best we've got, but the war has played havoc with Belleview."

He was alone when he opened the next letter—a queer-looking affair at best, but filled to the brim with loyal and affectionate greeting. It was from old Gaffney, who had been among the first to get the news and shout aloud in his joy.

"Just wa'nt the boys be proud when I tell them," wrote he. And I'm going on the minute I finish this. Sure wasn't it blessed luck that brought me to Sheridan's headquarters when the mail got in! We'll have you close by us, Norman, my lad, and bedad I'll see to it. Malloy doesn't get away till you come to pull the nose of him. What d'ye think, Norman, will he try to quit? O, that reminds me. You know they've sent young Lane back to the company at Louisville when we went through before Perryville (that we only heard from beyant Harrodsburg—bad scran to it!") and when Malloy would have coddled him and kept him out of ranks, I set him to drilling again. He was never cut out for a soldier, that boy. He was nothing but a ne'er-do-well, anyhow. They put him on wagon guard on the march over from Crab Orchard, and bedad when he answered to his name at Cave City he wasn't there at all, at all. Brennan, who was took sick and left back at Greensburg, said he came in and got $5 off of him after the wagons went through, and now he's dropped as a deserter, with his own father ordered for duty as judge advocate of the Department of the Cumberland. I'm thinkin' that boy makes nothing but trouble for everybody.

CHAPTER XVIII.

November and the north was neither hopeful nor content. Superior numbers had told at Sharpsburg after the bloodiest battle of the war, but Lee had been allowed quietly to withdraw to Virginia, unopposed, unpursued—McClellan seeming only too glad to get rid of him on any terms. There in the familiar old fields along the headwaters of the Rappahannock, he faced about, while McClellan halted. The Maryland campaign had cost the south dear, but the invaders went back at their leisure. With Washington and all the northland urging and egging him on, McClellan sat down on the banks of the Potomac while the southern army sauntered away. In like manner had Bragg backed out of Kentucky, through Cumberland Gap, and faced about in middle Tennessee. In like manner in Kentucky the south had suffered disappointment and heavy loss. In like manner Washington and the north demanded of Buell that he "do something," but the something the new general-in-chief projected for him was so obviously absurd that nothing was done, and the heads of the two armies, the Potomac and the Ohio, were lopped off almost at the same time. Burnside took McClellan's place. Rosecrans rode forward, vice Buell, deposed, and the nation held its breath and looked for great things in December. The great things presently came. Burnside bumped his head against a stone wall on the Rappahannock. Rosecrans was well nigh swamped the first day at Stone River. Fredericksburg and Murfreesboro added to the gloom and despond all over the north, as well as to the frightful list of casualties. Those were evil days for union-loving men. These were trying times in thousands of homes all over the northland. And there had been tragedy at one fireside at least in the Queen City.

The acceptance of a commission made it absolutely necessary that Norman Holt should have money, and that without delay. The letter which he found at the Enyarts' on his return to Louisville had given him more anxiety than assurance. At last Mrs. Lane replied for her husband, but there was coldness and constraint in the brief page.

"Mr. Lane would have written before," she wrote, "but he is still too weak from the effects of his long fever to be able to attend to business of any kind, and the doctor enjoins entire rest and freedom from care. He bids me say, however, that just as soon as he is permitted he will have your affairs examined and render prompt accounting. During Mr. Lane's absence in front of Washington, the office has been practically closed, in charge of the janitor, and the gentleman who has been looking after the business, the investments, etc., is at present out of town. It may be a week or ten days before a satisfactory report can be prepared, and it will be sent to the care of Captain Enyart. Hoping that you have fully recovered your health, and that this cruel war may have in store for you no further ills, a hope in which Mr. Lane earnestly shares, I remain, very sincerely yours, etc., etc."

Not a word about Daisy! Not a suggestion as to his running up to Cincinnati! Not a cordial or genuine line! Enyart saw the perplexity and trouble in his face, and Norman read a portion of the brief missive aloud. "Who is the gentleman who has been looking after investments, etc.?" asked Bob, on the instant. "Do you suppose it could be old Malloy? If so, you get a two weeks' extension; you'll need it, anyhow, getting your outfit, etc., and start for Cincinnati as quick as you can."

And Holt took the advice and the money Enyart pressed upon him, and a few lines from that young captain to the adjutant general at headquarters, where he briefly told enough of his tale to win permission to go to Cincinnati on urgent personal business, and to delay joining his regiment until the 30th. The chief of staff looked him keenly over, revolving in his mind the several stories that had been told of this new lieutenant who had not yet tried on his uniform. The mail packet left early in the evening, and, crowded though the big boat proved to be a berth in a little stateroom was to be had, and, leaving there his light baggage, Norman took a seat at a table in the cabin, intending to write to the Rays who had declined Mrs. Enyart's not too pressing invitation to visit her, and also to Gaffney, to whom he felt grateful beyond expression. But there were dozens of men hustling to and fro. There was much loud talk and not a little confusion. There were officers of the staff and supply departments, clerks, civilians and soldiers. There were many women—mothers, wives and widows—returning from sojourns near the camps or hospitals, where their soldiers had been serving or suffering. There were contractors and politicians, convalescents and wounded, and in the midst of it all an irruption of provost guardsmen and a stir. From all that Norman could gather the officials had reason to believe that some man or men had succeeded in getting aboard without the necessary papers, and every one in the military service was again called upon to show his pass or order, while others of the guard ransacked and rummaged from stem to stern in search of the suspected.

Writing was impossible for the moment, and Norman found himself curiously watching the work of these martial policemen. There were two officers, three sergeants and a dozen soldiers, all fully armed and equipped, busily occupied in the after-cabin. Men had been stationed at each doorway and gangway to prevent egress or ingress during the examination. Others were opening the staterooms and requiring occupants to come out into the cabin. Norman had his papers in readiness when the captain of the guard accosted him and looked them briefly over, while a sergeant entered the name, rank and certain other information in a notebook. Presently the captain glanced up as he refolded the papers. "But you are not in uniform, sir," said he.

"I'm only just commissioned," replied Holt, with something akin to a blush. "Uniform isn't finished."

"Ah, yes," was the answer; "Lieutenant Holt—Norman Holt, —th Kentucky. Mr. Holt, we have to invoke your aid presently. Your name is on my list as one who could recognize a deserter who has dodged his way from the front, was seen in town yesterday, and is thought to be aboard—one Lane, Co. C, —th Ohio."

What! Theodore! Daisy's brother! Aboard that boat in a mad, harebrained effort to escape and reach his home! Norman felt the blood flying to his heart. What new complication might not this portend? Suppose Theodore should be concealed somewhere? Suppose he should appeal for aid, asking for Daisy's sake to be shielded—hidden until the searching party left the boat. Desertion meant death, and he, who so recently had faced the firing party without a hope of rescue, knew what terror is

...t weakling, what mis-...o, despite his frailties, ...at miseries it would ... The mother's letter had ...mention of the wayward, ... brainless boy. Possibly the ...he was a deserter had not yet ...the family, though bad news ...fast. Heaven forbid it should ... Norman's lot to have to tell the ...s—to be brought in contact with ...case in any way! As a private sol-...r he, possibly, might not have been ...lled upon to arrest nor even to report ...he deserter. As a commissioned officer it would be his bounden duty. God forbid that the reckless, wretched lad should cross his path! Nowhere within the limits of the United States would he be safe from arrest, and trial, conviction, and sentence must surely follow. The sudden pallor, the deep concern in Norman's fine young face caught instantly the eye of the captain of the guard.

"You know him, I see. Did you know he was a deserter?" was the quick, sudden question.

"We were in the same company, and his captain wrote me a few days since," was the guarded answer.

"Have you seen him?"

"I have not."

Across the crowded cabin a sergeant and a private soldier stood hammering at a stateroom door. From within a weak voice was uttering querulous protest, and the sergeant, after a brief glance within, came over to them.

"A sick man's in there, captain. He's in his berth, and his hospital attendant's ashore to get some medicine that was forgotten. He's an officer."

"No. 29?—Yes, Major Payne, wounded in cavalry fight, Cumberland Forge," answered the captain, consulting the list handed him a few minutes previous by the steamer's clerk. "En route to Cincinnati. Attendant, Private Maurice Turpin, Co. B, —th Ohio, convalescent from general hospital, Louisville. They're all right. Don't disturb the major, but hurry up the attendant. Boat leaves in ten minutes."

Five minutes, six, seven passed without sign of the attendant. The guard at the gangplank reported that no such man had come aboard since 6 o'clock, at which hour Major Payne had been carried in by four men on a stretcher. Doctor Wren came down with them and helped to get the major to ben. Three of the men went back to hospital, one was to go with the major to Cincinnati. He might have gone ashore. They only examined those coming aboard. Sentries posted along the wharfboat declared no man had got on nor off the steamer save by the stage plank, the main entrance.

"We'll have to search that room," said the officer, and again No. 29 was invaded. With anxious heart Norman saw the door opened, saw the captain enter, bearing his head and uttering apology. In a moment he was out again. "Nobody there except the major, and he says he doesn't care a damn if the attendant doesn't come—no good, anyhow. All he wants is to be left alone," quoth the captain, and Norman breathed freer. The big bel was booming on the hurricane deck. The huge paddle wheels were slowly churning the muddy waters as the hawsers were being cast off. The provost guard scrambled ashore and collided with a young soldier bundle-laden, who created a commotion by declaring that he was Major Payne's nurse, with Major Payne's bundles, and he mustn't be left behind. A relentless officer demanded his pass, and the soldier jerked his head over his left shoulder. "He's got 'em," said he, and strove to push ahead.

"It's all right, lieutenant," called the sergeant. "Here you—here's yer orders. Shove ahead now." The soldier took the paper in his teeth, both arms being full, and aided by deck hands, pushed across the plank, just "trembling on the rise;" forced a way through the crowd on the lower deck, climbed the brass-bound stairs to the brightly lighted cabin, and, still burdened with the big official envelope still held in his teeth, bored a passage through the throng until he came to the door of No. 29. There he glanced about him as though to ask some one to aid him by opening the door. His eyes fell on Norman Holt, who was at that moment unfolding and spreading a newspaper. Down went the bundles with a sudden crash. Down dove the soldier after them, and, never straightening up or looking back, he thrust open the door, shoved the packages ahead of him over the sill, darted into the dimly lighted stateroom and kicked shut the door behind him."

It was early morn when the steamer tied up at the foot of the long, sloping levee at Cincinnati. Early as it was Norman was awake and dressed eager to get ashore. The air was crisp and keen, the sun just peering over the eastward hills and glinting on the bayonets of the soldiers at the landing. Even here the provost guard was in evidence. An officer and certain men were aboard before the wheels had fairly ceased revolving, and darted up the stairway without a glance at the tall young man in civilian garb, who, with valise in hand, was brushed aside in their rapid rush. A bath and breakfast at the Burnet house, a visit to a big tailoring establishment, and by 10 o'clock, feeling that his outer man was decently clothed again, though not in the uniform he so impatiently awaited, Norman Holt, with brisk, elastic stride, was swiftly nearing the house he had sought so often with beating heart and faltering feet in days of doubt that preceded the war. Now, virtually exonerated, a commissioned officer in spite of secret and hostile influences, a gentleman by birth and lineage, matured and broadened by the stirring experience of his 18 months of campaigning, he dared to hope to see the girl he loved; he meant to ask for her, no matter who might answer the bell, for he believed from Mrs. Lane's brief letter that she herself rarely left the bedside of her slowly convalescing husband. As he reached the little band in the familiar old street and the bay window came into view, he was startled to see a number of idlers gathered in front, staring curiously at the entrance, where stood an officer with two armed soldiers. The bayonets of half a dozen more gleamed above the heads of the little throng. Street urchins came running from east and west, and Norman's heart sank within him. What could it mean but that they were there in search of the deserter, that the reckless, witless boy had dared to make his way to the old home, had been tracked and followed? The door was opened from within. The officer and his immediate companions disappeared before Norman could reach them. The soldiers at the foot of the steps detained him, but he spoke authoritatively and announced himself an officer and an old friend of the family. They let him pass, and, bounding up the steps, he entered the open doorway, stepped quickly across the hall to the parlor, where voices were heard, and there came upon a scene that haunted him long years after.

Sinking back upon the sofa, livid with dread and dismay, Mrs. Lane was staring with distended eyes into the troubled face of an elderly officer, who must have preceded the little party into the house. Behind him were the lieutenant and the two members of the guard. Clinging to her mother's hand, trying to soothe and comfort, stood Daisy, lovely in her pallor, in her distress and devotion, unmindful of anybody but the stricken woman she so dearly loved.

"It can't be true, mother dear. It will all be explained. Don't be so frightened!" It seemed as though the mother had become the child—the child the mother.

"Our orders are imperative, Mrs. Lane," said the elder officer. "I regret it infinitely. But your son was recognized in spite of his disguise. He was followed when he entered here an hour ago. We must search every nook and corner unless he gives himself up. Those men who went at once to the upper story are detectives—"

And then came the sound of scurry and rush above stairs, then a furious outbreak of useless words. A cry burst from the mother's lips. With a half-stifled sob of "Father! O, don't let him hear!" Daisy sprang to the doorway, and there, pale, silent, sorrowing, stood Norman Holt. For an instant the terror, the agony in her lovely face gave way to swift and sudden joy. "Norman!" he heard her gasp, and with outstretched hands he sprang to her, but as suddenly the gleam of gladness fled from her eyes. As suddenly she recoiled, for down the stairway came two silent men in civilian dress—they of the secret service—and between them a storming, furious, foolish boy, railing at them, at the government, at the army, at the war. With a wailing cry, "My boy! my boy! What will they do to you?" the mother rose from the sofa and staggered toward him, when his eyes fell full upon Norman, standing there in helpless sympathy and sorrow.

"Yes," yelled the wretched lad. "I might have known it! Spit on him, Daisy! Curse him, mother! They'd never have got me in God's world if that snake hadn't seen me—an' blabbed."

(To Be Continued.)

TUCSON THE OLDEST CITY IN AMERICA

Arizona Makes Claim That It Was Founded by the French in 1555.

It will be of great interest to all our northern and western neighbors in the sisterhood of states which Arizona is soon to enter to learn that we have in our territory a city not only far antedating the American Revolution, but also the oldest city in the United States.

George G. H. Hilzinger, in his "Treasure Land" presents the facts in sprightly verse and prose:

"Ancient in years, but her long life well spent,
She smiles serenely at the face of time.
Sphinx-like she sat, while ages came and went,
The oldest city and the gentlest clime.

"The struggle between Santa Fe and San Augustine on the question of priority of settlement has about worn them out. San Augustine pants upon her sandy shore, while poor old Santa Fe grins disconsolately from amid her ruins. Tucson has not heretofore claimed anything but climate and prosperity, and now she rises to explain that these two hoary-headed sinners have been wasting their declining years in trying to prove private property in what belongs to neither."

Mr. Hilzinger concedes, for the sake of argument, the claim of Santa Fe that it was settled in 1605. His description of the settlement of San Augustine is noteworthy for its sparkling originality:

"In 1562 Admiral Coligni obtained from Charles IX. of France the privilege of planting a French Protestant colony in the new world, and finally succeeded in establishing one on the river St. Johns in Florida. The colonists had just become comfortably settled when the Spaniards, who classified heretics with alligators, pounced upon them.

"On August 28, 1595 (the same year the Spaniards entered New Mexico to Christianize the Indians), Pedro Melendrez, with a company of 2,400, descended upon the Huguenots and exterminated them, but left the alligators and mosquitos.

"Philip II. was then proclaimed monarch of North America, or whatever it might thereafter be called, and * * * * San Augustin (as it was then spelled) was founded with due pomp and ceremony."

Mr. Hilzinger gives the date of settlement of Tucson as 1555, some half a century earlier than the founding of Santa Fe or San Augustine. He bases his claim upon authentic documents, including a parchment found among the records of the old mission of San Xavier, dated 1552, when the settlement was ordered to be established, and attached to which is an account of the founding of Tucson, written in the fair, round hand of Marcos de Niza, who explored Arizona in 1539.—Phoenix (Ariz.) Republican.

AROUND THE EVENING LAMP

"It's lonesome here this evening. I wish some of the neighbors would come in."

"I'll just lie down on the couch for a nap; that'll fetch em."—Chicago Record.

"There goes a man with a very interesting history," said the clerk in the book store.

"You don't say?" inquired the customer. "How do you know?"

"I just sold it to him."—Philadelphia Press.

"Supposing," he said, "that we really could get to communicating with Mars, what, in your opinion, is the first thing we ought to say to the people on that planet?"

"Well," she replied, "we might ask them if they have solved the servant girl problem, and, if so, how?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

"Education may be a great thing," said the sad-looking man, "but if I hadn't been a man of letters I'd have had less trouble."

"Indeed?" inquired the casual acquaintance.

"Yes; I wouldn't have been mixed up in a breach of promise suit."—Catholic Standard.

"Johnny! Johnny!" exclaimed the stern parent, as he brought down the leather strap with right good will, "where will you be when you are a middle-aged man, if you keep up your present conduct?"

"I know where you'll be!" whimpered Johnny, under his breath, as he left the woodshed a few moments later, rubbing himself. "But I ain't goin' to tell!"—Chicago Tribune.

"There's a lucky man for you!"

"How's that?"

"Why, he's got a butler so dignified that he even awes the cook into submission!"—Brooklyn Life.

His Excuse.

"That Mr. Phypps has been drinking, hasn't he?"

"I guess he has. But it's all the fault of the mistletoe hanging there from the chandelier. Phypps was all right until that ancient Miss Buzzsaw sat down at the piano and screeched 'The Lips That Touch Liquor Shall Never Touch Mine.'"

"Well?"

"Well, Phypps looked at Miss Buzzsaw and he looked at the mistletoe. Then he went out and got a drink."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Unanimous.

Miss Eldersole—Oh, well, there's one thing I'd have you know. I remained single from choice.

Mrs. Tainter—Yes; the choice seemed to have been unanimous, didn't it?—Boston Transcript.

Wide Open.

Briggs—Well, old man, how is that Authors' club of yours getting on?

Griggs—First-rate. We have made a ...nat no one can belong to it unless he has written a book.

"Is that so? I had an idea that it was an exclusive affair."—Life.

Dyspepsia

From foreign words meaning *bad cook*, has come rather to signify *bad stomach*; for the most common cause of the disease is a predisposing want of vigor and tone in that organ.

No disease makes life more miserable. Its sufferers certainly do not *live to eat*; they sometimes wonder if they should *eat to live*.

Mrs. S. H. Wallis, Hillsboro, Ohio, who was greatly troubled with it for years, could not eat anything without much suffering; and Peter R. Gaare, Eau Claire, Wis., who was so afflicted with it that he was nervous, sleepless, and actually sick most of the time, obtained no relief from medicines professionally prescribed.

Like thousands of others, they were completely cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

according to their own statement voluntarily made. This great medicine strengthens the stomach and the whole digestive system.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. 25 cents.

Don't Marry.

Almost everybody remembers the celebrated advice of the London *Punch*, "To those about to marry. *Don't.*" There is in that advice the expression of the feeling of many a mother who says, "I hope my daughter will never marry and suffer as I have."

In ninety-eight cases in every hundred there's no need for this suffering. Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the womanly diseases which cause wifely misery. It dries enfeebling drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It invigorates the womanly organism, tranquilizes the nerves and gives the mother strength to give her children.

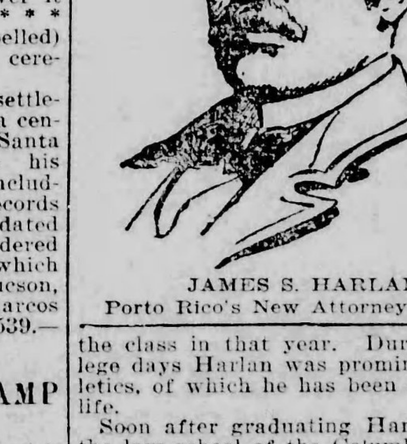
Do not allow an unscrupulous dealer to sell you something in place of "Favorite Prescription," claimed to be "just as good." There is nothing just as good for women as "Favorite Prescription."

"I am so pleased with your instructions, I hardly know what thanks to give you for your kind favors," writes Mrs. Milo Bryant, of Lota, St. Thomas Co., Ca. "You can publish my few statements to the world, hoping all suffering women will know and be healed. I suffered so much with great pains in my back and the lower part of my stomach and palpitation of the heart, that at times I could hardly lie down, and could hardly get up in the morning, but after using three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and two vials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, I feel like a new woman."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure sick headache.

PORTO RICO'S BRAVE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL

James S. Harlin, of Chicago, son of Justice John M. Harlan, of the United States supreme court, has been nominated by President McKinley for the position of attorney general of Porto Rico. He is 39 years old, and a product of Indiana, having been born in Evansville. For a time he lived in Louisville, and it was there that he prepared himself for college. He selected Princeton for his alma mater and became a member of the class of 1883, completing the course of



JAMES S. HARLAN,
Porto Rico's New Attorney General.

the class in that year. During his college days Harlan was prominent in athletics, of which he has been fond all his life.

Soon after graduating Harlan entered the law school of the Columbian university at Washington. Before he had completed his course he left the university to enter his father's law office. After serving an apprenticeship there he entered the office of Chief Justice Fuller. He remained with the then noted attorney until the latter was selected a member of the supreme court bench. In 1884 Harlan went to Chicago, and two years later he was admitted to the bar.

In his profession Harlan has attained much more than the average success. One of his chief characteristics is perseverance, and in the preparation and presentation of his cases no work is ever too difficult of performance. Of moral and physical courage Harlan possesses more than his share. His physical courage sometimes amounts almost to recklessness.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PURELY PERSONAL.

The late Chief Justice Faircloth, of North Carolina, bequeathed $20,000 to the Baptist Female university of Raleigh.

Robert Dick Douglas, a grandson of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, has been appointed by Governor Russell to the office of attorney general of North Carolina.

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, says that the report that he is to succeed President Eliot at Harvard is "absolutely unfounded." In a note to the Evening Post he adds: "I have no idea how the story originated."

A Vienna paper relates an anecdote of the painter Makart, who was sometimes as taciturn as Von Moltke. One evening, at a dinner, he sat for an hour next to the soubrette, Josephine Gallmeyer, without volunteering a word. Finally she lost patience and exclaimed: "Well, dear master, suppose we change the subject."

About the middle of December Paul Heyse was so seriously ill that his wife did not leave his bedside for four days. Then he rallied sufficiently to complete his latest novellette, the scene of which is laid at Cape San Vigilio, on the Lake of Garda—a favorite spot of the Empress Frederick, who has repeatedly painted it.

Through the courtesy of Mrs Joseph Leidy, jr. of Philadelphia, a life size oil painting of the late Dr Joseph Leidy, fellow of the College of Physicians, president of the Academy of Natural Sciences and professor of comparative anatomy and biology at the University of Pennsylvania, was presented to the College of Physicians.

"We haven't had much winter weather yet." "Never mind, it's waiting for the peach crop to come along.—Chicago Record.

"I hurl the lie back in your teeth!" he cried. Which was quite appropriate, for they, too, were false.—Philadelphia North American.

She—"You're getting tired of kissing me already." He—"What makes you think that?" She—"I saw you stop to take breath."—Harper's Bazar.

"Why should a woman take a man's name when she marries him?" "Well, so long as she takes everything else, she might as well take that, too."—Brooklyn Eagle.

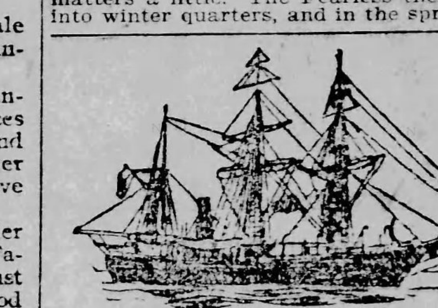
"Yes, Weary, I'd take that brine treatment on one condition." "What's that, Dusty?" "They'd have to guarantee that it would give me a perpetual thirst."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WHALER'S HARD LUCK

Two Years' Cruise Resulted in Nothing but Profitless Labor.

Captain James McKenna, of the steam whaler Fearless, which returned from a cruise in the Arctic lasting nearly two years, is a man of his word. When he left San Francisco in April, 1899, he told his friends they would not see him again until he had taken enough whale oil and bone to pay all his debts, and they amouted to a considerable sum. The fact that the Fearless arrived at San Francisco the other day poorly laden argues that the captain has not made good his word. In fact, his cruise has been practically a failure.

During her first season the Fearless went well to the westward, and not a whale was caught. Two whales that had been caught by the natives were secured for "trade," however, so that evened up matters a little. The Fearless then went into winter quarters, and in the spring secured four more whales. In all she secured about 10,000 pounds of "bone," which will more than pay expenses, but it will not net a great deal for Captain McKenna.



THE WHALER FEARLESS.

While in the Arctic and again along the coast the Fearless met with nothing but hard luck. Off Point Barrow whales were again and again seen spouting, but they were always in a hole in the ice and the steamer was in another. In a clear sea, with the water as calm as a mill pond, a whale would spout a mile away, but as soon as he heard the dip of the oar he would sound and that would be the last seen of him.

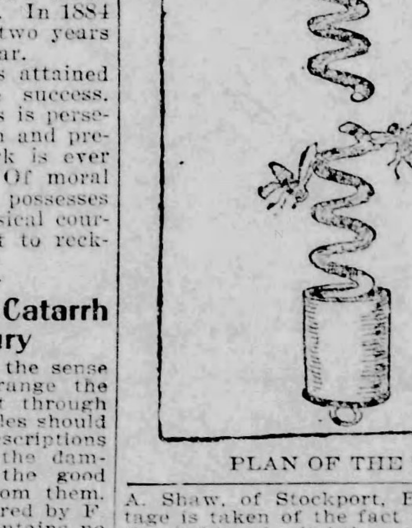
No sooner was the whaler alongside the wharf than the carpenter, two firemen, nine sailors and the cabin and steerage boys deserted. This left Captain McKenna with three boat-steerers, one sailor and the steward outside his officers with which to bring the ship to San Francisco. Nothing daunted, he made the attempt and landed the Fearless in port.

The Fearless brought down an involuntary passenger. Dick, an Eskimo, boarded the vessel at Point Barrow and asked for a passage to Point Hope. He was refused and bundled ashore. Watching his opportunity he stowed himself away and came on deck when the Fearless was well under way. At Point Hope there was an unusual quantity of ice for that time of the year, and besides it was blowing a gale and icicles were in the air. There was nothing for it but to bring Dick to San Francisco, and he is now aboard the steam whaler. Captain McKenna will care for him until next spring, and will then take him back to the Arctic.

It is seldom that bad luck pursues a man as it has Captain McKenna. He has striven against ill luck since 1891 and ill luck has won. In the beginning of that year he sent out the brig W. H. Meyer, the bark Northern Light, bark Hunter, bark Sea Breeze, bark James Allen, schooner Bonanza and bark John P. West. Not one of the fleet made an unusual catch, and some of them came home "clean."

NEW DEVICE FOR FLY-CATCHING

An Englishman has just introduced the rather novel fly-catching device shown in the accompanying illustration. The use of the large sheets of fly paper so common a few years ago came to be somewhat of a nuisance, especially when a neighbor accidentally sat on one, or the family cat became involved in a discussion regarding her right to walk on the inoffensive sheet. Of course all this was amusing to a certain degree, but it had its disadvantages and has already led to the introduction of various other schemes to rid the house of the pests. In the invention here shown, which has been patented by Geo.



PLAN OF THE TRAP.

A. Shaw, of Stockport, England, advantage is taken of the fact that flies are in the habit of alighting on articles suspended from the ceiling. In constructing the fly-catcher a length of wire—about three feet—is wound with thread or otherwise covered with a textile material. The coil is then coated with birdlime or other viscous substance, and the coiled wire is then inserted in a cylinder of cardboard, with caps at the ends to close the tube tightly. The catchers are simple and cheap in construction and are in a convenient form for use, it only being necessary to pull the wire out of the cylider by one of the projecting ends and suspend it in a convenient place to put it in operation.—Chicago News.

Got the Bass All Right.

"Great joke on Jarley."

"What was that?"

"Went fishing and didn't catch anything. Ordered a half dozen bass to be sent to his house, so that his wife would think he caught 'em. When the basket was opened they turned out to be bottled Bass."—Tit-Bits.

DROPPED IT.

Quit Coffee and Got Well.

"My breakfast never seemed complete without coffee, but the stomach became gradually weakened, although I had no idea of the cause. An hour or so after eating, a dull aching pain would come in my stomach and sick headache set up. This misery would continue two or three hours, increasing to an intense burning pain, until relieved by vomiting, then I would quickly recover.

"These attacks grew more frequent, and the pain more intense, until it began to affect my general health. I tried many remedies for strengthening my stomach, until finally I noticed that the much loved coffee appeared to have a wooden taste, and I concluded to see what effect leaving it off would have.

"In a short time, the sick, aching attacks ceased entirely, gradually my stomach regained its vigor. I began drinking Postum Food Coffee and I discovered by experiment that it has a delicious crisp coffee taste, and yet I could drink all I wanted of it, without any oppression; on the contrary, it gave me a well fed, nourished and lightened feeling, instead of the old oppression.

"My general health has been greatly improved and I am able to eat, without fear, many things I dared not attempt before. I am grateful that some one has found so satisfactory a beverage. It is already a boon to thousands who have been troubled with coffee drinking, and there are yet thousands who, if they knew the cause of their trouble, would get well by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. Please omit name." Name and address furnished by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 847 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

COUNTLESS CATTLE

Are the Good Fortune of an Ohio Teacher on the Texas Plains.

It is only about eight years since Miss Parmer was a poor school teacher in a small Ohio village. She engaged herself as traveling companion to Mrs. Payne, a wealthy widow who was touring the west for her health. While stopping at a hotel in San Antonio, Tex., Mrs. Payne died suddenly, leaving her young companion alone, a stranger in a strange land.

Miss Parmer had become greatly attached to her mistress and mourned her death sincerely. While giving vent to her grief in the parlor of the hotel she attracted the attention and excited the sympathy of a wealthy cattleman, Joe Ferguson, whose heart was as big as his purse

MISS PARMER.
Wealthy Ranch Owner of Texas, Who Was Once a Poor Teacher in Ohio.

was heavy. Without going through the preliminaries of an introduction he approached her, and in his blunt, straightforward way, inquired the cause of her grief. Looking up into his sympathetic face, she told him that she was penniless and friendless among strangers, far from home and loved ones, and that she was anxious to secure a school somewhere in Texas.

"Well, now, if that's all the cause o' your trouble you'd as well dry them tears, fer I've got three as likely gals ef they only had you to show 'em how to figger and play the pianner as a Texas steer ever set eyes on," was the encouraging rejoinder.

Having assured herself of the good character of her sympathizer, Miss Parmer took him at his word and, as he had advised her, packed her "duds" and accompanied him to his home, where she was welcomed by his wife and three daughters, in whose affection by tact and earnest work she soon installed herself.

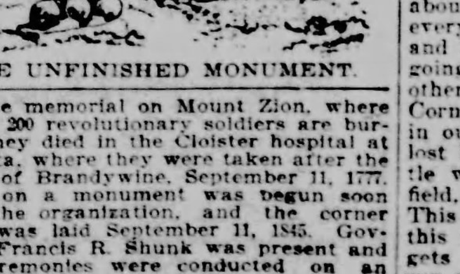
There had been no understanding as to what remuneration she was to receive, and when the honest old Texan declared that she was worth at least $50 a month, the conscientious Ohio girl protested, declared it by far too much and positively refused to receive so much more than she had earned. So it was left unsettled, until one day Mr. Ferguson informed her that her salary for six months, $300, had been paid, for he had invested it in cows for her. The next six months' salary was paid in the same way, and the faithful governess, who had left the two transactions to the shrewd ranchman's judgment, was greatly pleased to know that she owned a herd of 700 cows and calves. Then she began to make a personal study of the business. For four years she held her position and each year's salary was invested in cattle.

In a few years, by wise management and good management, she was able to buy the Broad Ax ranch and brand from her former pupils, who had lost their father and had now become poor; and this plucky woman now owns not only well-stocked ranches in Texas but vast herds and grazing lands in old Mexico, estimating her wealth at a cool $1,000,000.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

MEMORIAL SHAFT TO HEROES OF 1776

The Ephrata Monument association of Ephrata, Pa., has petitioned the state legislature for an appropriation with which to complete the unfinished memorial shaft in Mount Zion cemetery. The association was organized on the 4th of July, 1843, for the purpose of erecting a



THE UNFINISHED MONUMENT.

suitable memorial on Mount Zion, where nearly 200 revolutionary soldiers are buried. They died in the Cloister hospital at Ephrata, where they were taken after the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777. Work on a monument was begun soon after the organization, and the corner stone was laid September 11, 1845. Governor Francis R. Shunk was present and the ceremonies were conducted on an elaborate scale.

The only surviving member of the association who participated in the ceremonies in 1845 is Jeremiah Mohler, who is now president and, at the age of fourscore years an untiring worker in behalf of the project.

Acquaintance Renewed.

Bunko Bill—Hello, uncle, haven't we met before?

Reuben Granger—Guess we have. It was down in Hardscrapple, when you was sellin' the farmers them $3 churns and every cussed contract turned up to be a $300 note. I met you with six citizens and a rope.

Bill—Aw, here, now, let me down easy.

Reub—Did that onct—and too quick.—Denver News.

Easily Pleased.

Strephon—What shall I give you as a Christmas token, dearest Sacharissa?

Sacharissa—Oh, anything, dear Strephon—any little trifle; that is, anything which costs so much that no other girl in our set can have one like it.—Life.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Making Hens Lay.

Editor Farmstead:—I have 40 Wyandotte hens. They are fat and seem healthy, have the run of the farm with a good rye patch, plenty of good water, and can get lime whenever they want it. They have good shelter. But I get only from 3 to 6 eggs per day.—E. B. F., Sophia, N. C.

Probably they are too fat—get to much grain. Remember, too, that for producing eggs one pound of meat is equal to seven pounds of grain. Reduce the amount of grain, and give them animal food once a day.

Worms in Poultry.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell me what to do for my chickens. They seem healthy and eat a great plenty, but the last one I killed, its intestines were seemingly crowded with worms from one inch to three inches long.—H., Buhler, Kan.

Give a half-teaspoonful of sulphur in soft food to each chicken once a day for three days. Or give a tablespoonful of worm seed to six chickens, three times a week.

Blind Staggers.

Editor Farmstead:—For blind staggers in hogs, split the head to the bone from just above the eyes upwards about two inches; push back the periosteum, and fill with salt. They will get well.

For sheep, take a round, blunt stick and hit them just below the eyes across the nose, until they bleed at the nose. They will go to grazing.—T. W. H., Clark, Mo.

Grafting Apple Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—J. H., Coppock, Iowa: Your 500 apple trees grown from seed planted last spring, should be crown or splice-grafted when two years old, or when about three fourths of an inch in diameter. Graft in April, as early as the bark will peel. Cut the grafts in February, and put away in moist earth till needed.

To crown graft, cut the limb as you would for cleat grafting, but instead of splitting the trunk or limb simply split the bark from the top down about half an inch. Then slope your graft on the side from and a little below the bud, raise the bark on one side of cut, leaving the other side firm, pare off the edge of graft to fit closely to the tight bark, then slip graft between bark and wood of tree, pushing the graft down till all the cut is hid below top of the bark or the wood of the tree. Wax up all but the bud, and you have no more to do.—J. S. A., Roncevert, W. Va.

Rations for Laying Hens.

Editor Farmstead:—In your issue of the 10th inst., you have an article, "Rations for Laying Hens." Please tell of what the nitrogenous food consisted.—R. H. C., Bryson, N. C.

Nitrogenous foods for fowls are meat, milk, beans, clover and the grasses, beef blood, etc. Nitrogenous foods form bone, feathers and muscles. Carbonaceous foods form fat. They are all grains, especially corn, fat of any kind, potatoes and all other starchy foods. All foods, of course, are to an extent both carbonaceous and nitrogenous.

For Curing Meats.

Editor Farmstead:—Here is my recipe for curing pork: Use as much fine salt in packing the meat down in the vessel as the meat will absorb. Let the meat stand two or three days, then pour over it a pickle made as follows: To every 4 gallons of well water add 8 pounds of fine salt, 3 pounds sugar and 3 ozs. saltpetre. Have enough to cover the meat. Put a weight on meat to keep it down. Let it remain in pickle two months, then take out and hang it up to dry.

For beef, salt as for pork. For making pickle—To every four gallons of pure, cold water add 5 pounds fine salt, 3 pounds sugar and 3 ozs. saltpetre. Let the meat remain in the brine two weeks, then hang it up to dry.—J. W., Wagontown, Pa.

For Fistula.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to F. D., Central Station, W. Va., I send the following treatment for fistula: Take good strong wood ashes, put in a sack just large enough to cover the part affected, and keep well saturated with water. Change the ashes every other day. Apply this until well sloughed off, or for four or five days, then anoint with salty lard. I have cured one or two cases of fistula of the withers in this manner, which have proved to be permanent cures so far.—F. H. G., Bowen, Ill.

INQUIRIES.

Twin Heifers.

Editor Farmstead:—Will twin heifers breed? Some say they will not. Would it be advisable to keep such for breeding stock?—J. D. G., Conway, Mo.

There is a widespread belief that twin heifers will not breed. We should be glad to have readers of The Farmstead who are posted on the point write and tell us the facts, for publication.

Lame Colt.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell what to do for my 9 months' old mare colt? She is lame in her right front foot. It is slightly swollen and feels hard just above the hoof.—Subscriber, Loveland, Iowa.

Trouble With Milk.

Editor Farmstead:—I have an old cow, a fine butter maker. Several times this winter her milk has curdled just like clabber, though it is perfectly sweet. Will some one tell me the cause and cure?—L. A. R., Tamarack, Ore.

Sterile Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a fine cow that aborted two years ago this last Christmas, and have been unable to get her in calf since. She had carried the calf about seven months. Will some one tell whether there is a remedy, and what it is?—A. B. C., Boudurant, Iowa.

CORNSTALK DISEASE.

Interesting Letter on the Use of Salt and Water.

Editor Farmstead:—In the replies about corn-stalk disease I notice that everyone recommends salt in abundance and lots of water to drink. Well, I am going to give my experience, and one other farmer's also, on this salting idea. Corn-stalk disease has been very severe in our district, holders of cattle having lost heavily, and in all cases these cattle were salted before entering a stalk field, and were then driven to water. This same farmer I mentioned studied this up. He argued that when a cow gets loose into a corn field, you do not run and salt her and drive her to water, rather, you try to keep her back, for a time, at least. Well, he and I tried the plan this fall. From the time of letting our cows into the stalks, until they got used to them, they never had salt, and we did not allow them to drink until they had rested awhile after coming out of the stalks. None of our cattle died. Whether this non-salting had anything to do with it I leave it to others to judge.—J. B., Kansas.

Treatment of Cornstalk Disease.

In almost all cases treatment is of no avail, because the animals are dead before it can be administered. In cases where the symptoms indicate a brain affection, give chloral hydrate in repeated doses at intervals of from half an hour to three-quarters of an hour apart, as long as the symptoms may require. Give from an ounce and a half to two ounces at a dose. Mix the chloral with a little linseed water or flour water, and give in about a pint to a quart of water as a drench. Many cases have been cured by this heroic treatment.

LIME AND SULPHUR.

This Dip Proves Unsatisfactory to Wool Growers.

The last South African mail brings news of a startling development in the government's policy with regard to sheep dips, says an English writer, in "Wool Markets and Sheep."

The act of parliament provides a certain sum to be set aside for the provision of free sheep dips for the farmers. Last year a great proportion of this money was spent in lime and sulphur, with the help of which Mr. Davidson, the chief inspector of scab, had announced that he was going to exterminate the disease.

The result of the lime and sulphur dippings is now stated by the government to be so unsatisfactory that only one-sixth of the amount voted for free dips will be spent during the coming season on lime and sulphur, the other five-sixths having been already spent upon other dipping preparations. The government is compelled by act of parliament to provide lime and sulphur at every depot, else it is fair to assume they would have abandoned the dip altogether.

Australia has abandoned lime and sulphur. South Africa is giving up in despair, the United States wool houses won't take it at any price, neither will Bradford nor the European continent. I will never believe that, with all these warnings, the Argentine estancieros are going to take it up.

NEW PLANTS.

Lathrop Collection in the Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington is now putting into shape a collection of new economic plants and vegetation which are expected to prove of great value to the farmers and gardeners of the country. The collection was made by Barbour Lathrop, formerly of Chicago, who has spent two years' time and thousands of dollars of his own money on the project.

Two years ago Mr. Lathrop left New York, taking with him an expert botan-

SOME NEW PRODUCTS.

ist, David G. Fairchild, who was assigned for the purpose by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. At the time of his selection Mr. Fairchild was in charge of the section of seed and plant introduction.

During the two years which has elapsed the party has visited almost every part of South America, Europe, Africa and Asia, to say nothing of the islands at which they have made stops. Everywhere they have gone they have carefully investigated the regular crops raised by the farmers of the country, and have purchased seeds and plants of such species as they thought might be introduced into the United States with advantage. Altogether, 450 different purchases have been sent in to the Agricultural department, and experiments are already well advanced with some of them. Among those from which great results are expected are the Alexandrian clover from Egypt, which is intended as a late fodder crop for irrigated lands in California and Arizona; the seedless grape from Padua, Italy, intended for the seedless raisin industry of the Colorado desert region; Egyptian cotton, which is now being tested by over one hundred experimenters in the South, and a series of East Indian yams, one of which is said to be far superior to the potato in flavor.

TREE PLANTING.

Valuable Government Publication on Raising Forest Trees.

Bulletin No. 29, entitled "The Forest Nursery; Collection of Tree Seeds and Propagation of Seedlings," by George B. Sudworth, dendrologist of the division of forestry, is now available for distribution. In this bulletin information of especial value to tree planters has been brought together in simple and concise form. It deals in detail with the care of tree seeds before planting them, as well as with the best methods of collecting them, and gives fully directions for the propagation of trees from seeds and cuttings. How to winter and transplant seedlings, with instructions for the care of nursery stock, and how best to use wild seedlings, are further subdivisions of this bulletin, which concludes with a list of the timber trees most desirable for planting, with detailed information upon the geographical range of each species, the time to collect its seed, and the way to store the seed before planting. Special care has been taken throughout to give directions which will result in the production of vigorous plants. The various subjects discussed are illustrated with figures and plates.

"The Forest Nursery" will be of peculiar value of tree planters who have applied for practical assistance, on the ground, from the division of forestry, under the provisions of Circular No. 22. Applications for this bulletin should be made to "The Forester, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C."

FEEDING PIGS.

A New England Breeder Gives His Experience.

I think twice a day is often enough to feed pigs during winter, says W. W. Stevens in the New England Farmer. Feed early enough of evenings so they can take their meal and be ready to lie down by dusk. Water should be in good supply throughout the day, but especially give a good supply at night. A hog will nearly always wind up his supper with a drink. If not allowed this he will not do well. Never keep corn constantly before pigs. Give them all they can eat once a day, but see to it that they clean up what is given them. It is a good plan to provide a warm slop for fall pigs. This may be given three times a day if you like, by sinking a barrel in the ground and providing a good cover for it. Then each morning heat a kettle of water and mix the slop in this barrel.

When you feed the pigs always stop a few minutes and see that all are eating heartily, as well as getting their share of the ration. The good feeder always spends some time looking after each individual pig at least once a day. If you want fall pigs to be profitable keep them thriving all the while, just as you would the spring litters. Good feed in variety and the right kind of shelter will bring the fall litters through the winter in good shape and then finish them up with grain and grass very economically, but hardly with as large profits as spring litters. One thing is certain, fall pigs will never do any good and they will never bring in a profit if you attempt to carry them through the winter on a corn and ice water diet, feeding them in the muddy barn lot and allowing them to sleep in cold, wet beds. Better sell out in the fall to the other fellow.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS. LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN Weekly. STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1295 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free recipe with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The recipe is free for the asking, and the wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

PATENTS R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington D.C. Examination and opinion on patentability and Hand Book FREE. 31 years' experience.

AGENTS WANTED.

$3 a Day Sure. Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 3 15, Detroit, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No Money in Advance

Our elegant New Jewel Drop-head Sewing Machine possessing all the latest improvements, high quality and thorough workmanship. Shipped direct at $12.50, the lowest price ever known. 30 days' free trial. Money refunded if not as represented. Guaranteed 20 years. All attachments free. $40.00 Arlington for $14.50; $50.00 ... $17.00; $60.00 Kenwood ... $21.50. Other Machines at $8.00, $9.00 and $10.50. Large illustrated catalogue and testimonials Free. CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158-164 W. VanBuren St., B-56, Chicago.

$1.20 PER BRL. POTATOES. Largest growers in the world of seed potatoes, grasses, clovers and farm seeds. Potatoes $1.20 and up per barrel. Big Seed and Vegetable Seed Catalogue for 5 cents postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

MEDICAL.

Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. BOX FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

DEAFNESS CURED OR NO PAY. C. H. ROWAN, Dept. 237, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CANCER CURED WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS

Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Ulcer and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Write for illustrated book. Sent free. Address DR. BYE, Kansas City, Mo.

New Cattle Disease.

A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, dated January 10, says: State Veterinarian Fallsetter has just returned from Kendall county, where he has been to inspect the cattle of J. A. Jackson, which have been dying at the rate of one head a day for two months. He reports that the cattle are dying from worms in the lungs, which affect them much as consumption does a human. There is no known cure for the disease, which has appeared in a number of herds in the state.

Speltz and Peanut Hay.

We are much interested at present in making investigations of two practically new poultry foods. First, a grain known as speltz. An old soldier poultry friend writes me from Dakota of raising 92 bushels of speltz from two acres. His fowls are very fond of it, he writes, and do well on it. Further, he feeds it ground to all his stock, and is finding it an ideal grain to raise and feed. It grows rank. Or rather, it grows tall, and with strong straw, and is a grain that gives invariably large returns. It resembles barley when growing, and ripens at about the same time that barley does. It is required that it be sown very early to give its best returns. And it stands cold and dry weather as no other grain will, yet it is not injured by plenty of rain. Yet drouths do not affect it materially. It is a grain grown in and imported recently from Russia—a dry, cold climate. We have secured seed, and shall sow at least a small acreage, thus getting a start toward a future large acreage. Side by side with barley it is said to yield twice the amount of grain. Grown side by side with oats, it yields three times the amount. Peanut hay is another product that I am at present looking into. But at present writing I cannot say so much concerning it as I shall be able to do later. Our sample came from Oklahoma, where a certain individual, who is raising peanuts extensively, lives. He finds it eagerly devoured by hens, cows, horses and swine, and has found that the feeding of peanut hay paid in each instance.—Nellie Hawks in Farmers' Advocate.

—Scrofula in the blood shows itself sooner or later in swellings, sores, eruptions. But Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cures it.

Her Reward.

"I'd like to have my husband go hunting."

"Does he hit anything?"

"I don't think so, but as I never ask any questions about the game he brings home he always buys me a handsome present of some kind."—Detroit Free Press.

Driven to Crime.

"Where do you spend Christmas this year, Billy?"

"Well, between my family and the church bazaars I'm afraid I'll spend it in jail."—Indianapolis Journal.

Forest Reservations.

There are now thirty-eight forest reservations in this country, embracing an area of 46,772,129 acres, in thirteen different states and territories.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Faster Than the Wind.

"I read a story in a youth's paper in which the writer said that he was riding on an ice-boat that was sailing much faster than the wind. If that is possible, please explain."—D. O. H., Pixley, Cal.

It is not only possible, but very frequently done. The writer has been on ice-boats in Maumee Bay, just below Toledo, going at the rate of 60 miles an hour, when the wind was not over 45 miles an hour. But you must remember this is not done with the boat going in the same direction as the wind. Then it could go no faster than the breeze which moved it. Suppose the wind to be from the southwest, 40 miles an hour. The ice-boat's sails are set so as to get its full force, and she is steered due north. No matter how fast she may go, she has the full force of a 40-mile breeze on her sails, and after she gets her full momentum, she will go 50 or 55 miles per hour."

The Century Question.

The following answers are the last that we shall give on the century question. The fact is admitted by all intelligent people that the 19th century began on January 1, 1801, and ended December 31, 1900; that the 20th century began January 1, 1901, and will end December 31, 2,000; so why discuss it any further?

W. H., Napoleon, O.: If a boy were born Jan. 1, 1800, he was 100 years old on Jan. 1, 1900. That is all right. So if he were born on January 1, 1801, he was 100 years old on January 1, 1901, wasn't he? Well, the 19th century did not begin January 1, 1800, but Jan. 1, 1801. See?

C. M., Nevada, O.: From the birth of Christ on through 12 months was the year 1, and it was counted A. D. 1—that is, Anno Domini, which means "IN the year of our Lord 1."

"Would it be correct, in speaking of the present year, to call it the nineteen hundred and second year, and why?"—J. A. F., Montague, Mich.

Certainly not. Nineteen hundred years expired on December 31, and this is the 1901st year of our era.

Lincoln's Trip.

"Jones' History of the United States says that when Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as President in 1861, he went to Washington in disguise. Is this correct?"—G. B. H., Snead, Va.

It was discovered that there was grave danger of an attack on Mr. Lincoln if he passed through Baltimore at the time advertised. He and his family were to spend the night in Harrisburg. By the advice of his friends, Mr. Lincoln took a train that night and was in Washington the next morning. He wore no disguise, except that he used a Scotch cap instead of the silk hat he habitually wore. It is not a fair statement to say he was disguised.

Cabinet and Speaker.

"Who are the members of President McKinley's cabinet at the present time? Also, who is the Speaker of the House of Representatives?"—E. M. N., Lodi, O.

The Cabinet is as follows: Secretary of state, John Hay, of the District of Columbia; secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois; secretary of war, Elihu Root, of New York; attorney general, John W. Griggs, of New Jersey; postmaster general, Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania; secretary of the navy, John D. Long, of Massachusetts; secretary of the interior, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri; secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa. The Speaker of the House is David B. Henderson, of Iowa.

The Rainbow.

Reader, Birdseye, Ind.: We only see the rainbow when the rain is falling in front of us and the sun shining behind us. The sun's rays strike a drop of water, enter, are refracted or bent, are reflected from the rear of the drop, and then come back to the eye. The raindrop refracts the light just like a prism. With a certain position with regard t[illegible] we see only the red; in a littl[illegible] position, orange; different still, [illegible] then green, blue, indigo and violet in order. While every drop that falls refracts and reflects the light, one observer sees only those colors which are reflected straight to his eye. Consequently he sees the colors in a semicircle, of which the axis of his vision is the center. No two people see exactly the same rainbow. Each occupies a different position, and different rays of light strike the eye of each. The curve of the bow has no relation to the curvature of the earth, nor of the sky, nor of the sun, nor of drops of water. It is a circle or part of a circle of which your eye is on a line with its center.

Our Territories.

"Please state the difference in the manner of governing an organized and an unorganized territory of the United States; also, how are the Indians in Indian Territory governed?"—A. B. P., Red Cloud, Neb.

In organizing a territory, Congress passes a law providing for the election of a territorial legislature and other officers. In an unorganized territory, it is governed by officials appointed by the President. The Indians are nominally under the laws which are valid in the state or territory wherein they are, but practically they are controlled by their tribal chiefs. In the five civilized tribes, however, the Indians have a legislature of their own.

Damocles.

"Will you please publish the story of the sword of Domocles?"—W. L., Yale, Ill.

Damocles was a courtier of Dionysius the Elder, tyrant (king) of Syracuse. Cicero says Damocles had extolled the happiness of Dionysius in being a rich and powerful king; and the latter, wishing to show him the nature of that happiness, placed Damocles at a magnificent banquet, with a naked sword suspended over his head by a single hair.

Free Trade Sophistry.

"I give below the substance of an argument used during the last campaign by a noted Democratic orator. I would be glad to have you reply to it."—J. W. O., Mannington, W. Va.

The argument referred to is this:

"Republicans tell us a high protective tariff is necessary, because without it, we can not pay American wages and compete with foreign countries in the production of manufactured goods. Yet, they boast that we send great quantities of manufactured goods to the very countries against which we are protected, and insist that in the Philippines and in China we will have a market for vast quantities of our manufactures. This gives the lie to their argument for a high tariff. If we can send the products of our mills and factories to the east as cheaply as European countries can, what need have we to be protected against them?"

The dodge in this is the assuming that we can make any kind and all kinds of manufactured goods cheaper than can be done abroad. This is not true. The matter is very fully discussed in an article on third page of Weekly Blade of Jan. 10, "Why England Is Falling Behind Us," and in an editorial, under the same caption, on 4th page of the same issue, in which is a valuable diagram. Read both carefully.

We have succeeded, through superior machinery, in being able to produce certain articles more cheaply than is done in Europe. Consumers at home share in the benefits of that cheapness. There is, then, no possible advantage in taking off the tariff, for it would benefit nobody. And, as the protective system has thus proved what the Republicans have always contended for it, why try to break it down? Keep it, and let the benefits increase and extend!

Our Population.

"Please state the population of the United States according to the last census."—E. K., Poulsen, Mich.

Refer to the 8th page of Weekly Blade of Nov. 1, 1900, in which it is given in full.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

A CRY FOR HELP.

Result of a Prompt Reply.—Two Letters from Mrs. Watson, Published by Special Permission.—For Women's Eyes Only.

March 15, 1899.

To MRS. PINKHAM, Lynn, Mass.:

"Dear Madam:—I am suffering from inflammation of the ovaries and womb, and have been for eighteen months. I have a continual pain and soreness in my back and side. I am only free from pain when lying down, or sitting in an easy chair. When I stand I suffer with severe pain in my side and back. I believe my troubles were caused by over work and lifting some years ago.

"Life is a drag to me, and I sometimes feel like giving up ever being a well woman; have become careless and unconcerned about everything. I am in bed now. I have had several doctors, but they did me but little good.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been recommended to me by a friend, and I have made up my mind to give it a fair trial.

"I write this letter with the hope of hearing from you in regard to my case."—Mrs. S. J. Watson, Hampton, Va.

November 27, 1899.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I feel it my duty to acknowledge to you the benefit that your advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have done for me.

"I had been suffering with female troubles for some time, could walk but a short distance, had terrible bearing down pains in lower part of my bowels, backache, and pain in ovary. I used your medicine for four months and was so much better that I could walk three times the distance that I could before.

"I am to-day in better health than I have been for more than two years, and I know it is all due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I recommend your advice and medicine to all women who suffer."—Mrs. S. J. Watson, Hampton, Va.

This is positive proof that Mrs. Pinkham is more competent to advise sick women than any other person. Write her. It costs you nothing.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

We can not reprint, and beg readers to take this for an answer.

F. M. S., Upland, Ind.: Beg pardon for the error. The above corrects it.

Psychic Phenomena.

"What is Spiritualism, and is there such a being as a spirit medium or one that can call up voices of the dead?"—J. T., Chillicothe, O.

The editor of the Bureau has seen all kinds of so-called "spiritual" phenomena. A part of them were evident frauds; part might be or might not be. But, granting that some of these phenomena were not fraudulent, it does not follow that they are caused by the spirits of the dead. The "communications" never amount to anything. None have added one iota to human knowledge or advancement. If any of the phenomena are genuine, the writer is fully convinced that the spirits of the dead have nothing to do with them.

Cumberland Valley.

"Please give a brief description of Cumberland Valley, in order to settle a dispute."—S. C. D., Marlowe, W. Va.

Please state the point in dispute, and we can give you a better answer.

Perpetual Motion.

"If a self-propelling wheel could be constructed giving perpetual motion, with power to propel any kind of heavy machinery, what would be its probable value? Are there any rewards offered for such a wheel?"—D. P. K., Tesla, W. Va.

There is no reward offered for any such device, because all men who possess scientific knowledge know that it is an impossibility. No machine can create power. This is known absolutely, but the demonstration here would be too abstruse. Drop all idea of a perpetual motion. It can not be made.

The Fourth of July.

"On what day of the week did the 4th of July come—the day the Declaration of Independence was adopted?"—W. J. E., Sikesville, Ala.

July 4, 1776, came on Thursday.

Porto Rican Tariff.

"What per cent on the dollar do the Porto Ricans pay tariff to the United States, and how much does the United States pay the Porto Ricans?"—U. R., New Lisbon, Wis.

It is impossible to figure the Porto Rican tariff out in that way. Read the answer headed "Porto Rican Tariff Law" in Bureau of Weekly Blade of January 10.

British Colonies.

"What officers does the British government appoint over its colonies, and at what salary?"—O. J. W., Jefferson, Ia.

Some of the smaller colonies are governed directly by the Foreign Office at London, which corresponds to our State department. Others are administered by a commission appointed by the Foreign office. Canada's chief executive is called the Governor General, who is appointed by the British crown for a five years' term, and he is the only officer so appointed. The new Australian federation has its Governor General appointed in the same way. The salary of the Governor General of Canada is $50,000 a year, and is paid by the Canadian government. We are not informed as to the salary of the Governor General of Australia.

Back Bounty.

"A man enlisted in the United States army in 1865 for one year, or during the war. He was to have $100 bounty, but only $33.33 was paid. Is there any chance of getting the remainder?"—Subscriber, Linesville, Pa.

Correspond with the second auditor of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. If the bounty is legally due, it can be paid.

Headstones.

"Does the government furnish tombstones for the graves of old Union soldiers? If so, to whom should one apply to get them?"—W. T. E., Caruthersville, Mo.

Correspond with the Quartermaster General or the Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C., who will give you the desired information.

Changing Name.

"What is required of a person desiring to change his surname and the expense thereof?"—S. P., St. Paul, Neb.

That is a question of state law, and we do not know what method is legal in your state. Inquire of a lawyer. He will give you the necessary information.

The Smallest Republic.

"What and where is the smallest republic in the world—size, population and ruler?"—H. H. J., Cromwell, Ind.

It is Andorra, a little state in the eastern Pyrenees, entirely inclosed by mountains. Area, 171 square miles; population, 5,231. It is said to have been declared a free state by Charlemagne. It is under the protection of France. It is governed by a council of 24 members, chosen by certain heads of families; and the council chooses a president for four years. The Andorrans are good-natured, hard-working mountaineers, hospitable, moral, and devoted to liberty. They speak a Spanish dialect. The capital is Andorra la Vieja, with a population of 600.

Yankee Doodle.

"Who composed the tune of Yankee Doodle, and when?"—H. M. D., Burgoo, W. Va.

That is something no one knows. It was popular before the Revolution. Both the words and the music are believed to be of foreign origin. The statement is made in Duyckinck's Cyclopedia of American Literature that the music is that of an old Dutch (Holland) harvest song.

A Yankee.

"Will you kindly inform me what constitutes a Yankee?"—W. H., Brink Hill, Pa.

The word Yankee has two meanings. It was originally applied to residents of New England. Then, at the time of the civil war the Southerners called the Northern troops Yankees, and applied it to all, no matter what states they might be from. In Europe the word is applied to all Americans. As an example during the Spanish war the term "Yankee pigs" was applied to all Americans. Probably the word will finally take this meaning, and be applied to any native of the United States.

Calculating the Per Capita.

"Kindly inform me how the per capita circulation of money is estimated. In the issue of Dec. 2 of an Eastern paper Mr. Eckels states that there are more than $7,500,000,000 on deposit in the banks of the United States. As this alone is about $100 per capita, bank deposits, it seems, are not considered in arriving at the per capita circulation."—F. A. A., White Bird, Idaho.

The per capita circulation includes all gold or silver coin, minor coins and paper money of all kinds that is not in the Treasury. If not there, then it is counted as in circulation.

You forget to make the distinction between bank credits and money. A man deposits money in a bank, but it is not kept there. It is loaned out to some one else, and so kept in circulation. The total deposits in banks are merely credits, and though actual money was deposited, it does not follow that these deposits should be counted as actual money. The total amount of money in circulation now in the United States is about two billions and a quarter.

Calendar Years.

"Have our calendar years been changed since the time of Christ on earth? If so, when and by whom?"—M. G. R., Wilbur, Wash.

The Jewish calendar is lunar, and begins in the latter part of September. The months are entirely different from ours. Probably this is the calendar with which Christ was familiar. As Rome governed the known world, the Roman calendar was used by most people, and it is that we now have. It was revised by Julius Caesar, B. C. 46, and by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582. The year began at different dates in different countries; and in England the legal and ecclesiastical year began on March 25 up to 1752.

If McKinley Should Die.

"If McKinley should die before March 4, how would the matter be settled, and who would become President, the electors having already voted?"—R. W. K., Versailles, Ill.

If McKinley should die Secretary of State Hay would become acting President until March 4, when Mr. Roosevelt would be inaugurated President.

A Question of Wealth.

"What controls the most money and property in the United States, the Republican or the Democratic party?"—A. D., Ambrose, O.

Probably you did not mean to word your question as you did. Read it over, and you will at once see that no political party owns any property or has any money except what may be contributed by friends of that political faith for campaign expenses. We presume you intended to ask which party had in it the most wealthy men. If so, then we can give no correct idea. Take your own county, for instance; can you tell whether its wealthy farmers are mostly Democrats or Republicans?

Teachers for Philippines.

"I notice that it has been recommended that the government employ a number of teachers for the Philippines. Will you kindly tell me through the Bureau the probable necessary qualifications of such teachers; also to whom one should apply for a position?"—A. B. C., Hinkleville, W. Va.

The qualifications would be proficiency in the ordinary branches, a thorough knowledge of modern methods of teaching, and the ability to speak and write the Spanish language, we presume. We do not know what official will have charge of the matter, and suggest that you write to your Congressman and get him to help you.

Deserter's Widow.

"Is a widow pensionable whose husband deserted in civil war, and never had an honorable discharge, and who tried for a pension and failed in his life time?"—R. Y. W., Stinson, Mo.

No, not until the charge of desertion has been removed by the proper authorities.

The Chinese Dynasty.

"Please give me some information in regard to the origin of the present dynasty in China."—C. W. V., Leesburg, O.

You will find a long article on this matter, entitled "The Triads of Southern China," in Weekly Blade of Nov. 22 last, first page. The Ming dynasty, which was purely Chinese, lasted some 400 years. In 1644 the Manchus invaded China, conquered it, and proclaimed Shun Chi emperor. He was the founder of the present dynasty.

Miscellaneous.

F. L. R., Mt. Vernon, Ill.: We have not a list.

H. Hitchcock, S. D.: Sorry to say we do not know.

V. L. M., Edgerton, O.: Unfortunately we have not the statistics you ask for.

S. L., New Platz, N. Y.: Get a bookseller to order you Foster's book on whist.

Reader, Elwood, Ind.: We have never seen the circular, and do not know where it can be had.

W. B., Henefer, Utah: Have not seen a copy since childhood, and have no idea where to find one.

A. R. B., Eleanor, Ill.: We do not know. Inquire of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

L. O. E., Oakland City, Ind.: There is no specified rule, as there are other and more accurate ways of ascertaining altitude.

L. A. R., Tamarack, Ore.: John Wilkes Booth, who shot Abraham Lincoln, was an ardent Southern sympathizer. He was born in Maryland.

F. J. C., Farmer City, Ill.: The statistics of Ohio crops are not yet available, as they will not be collected till spring. We have not those of Illinois.

F. M., Cherry Flats, Pa.: There are only three ways of getting rid of rats in a cellar—by hiring a ratcatcher who uses ferrets, by poison or by traps.

L. A., Cliff Top, W. Va.: Be very sure that "healing" by hypnotism, "magnetism," etc., are gross frauds, intended to impose on the ignorant.

J. M. B., Ligonier, Ind.: It depends on the manufacturer of the tobacco. Write to him and find out. No two manufacturers prepare their smoking tobacco in the same way, and probably use different kinds of tobacco.

W. L. W., Delta, O.: Observations as to the height of water in navigable rivers are made by an established gauge, on a bridge pier or something equally available. They are recorded by the weather bureau, usually.

C. W. H., Doyles, Ill.: In case a discharge is lost, a certificate covering the facts of the discharge can be obtained by applying to the Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C., stating the facts, and giving company and regiment in full.

A. E. B., Lamont, Okla.: We have stated regularly four or five times a year, that there are no national holidays, Congress never having assumed authority to make a holiday, except for the District of Columbia and the Territories, which are under its direct control. Holidays are made by state laws.

M. J., Carlton Station, N. Y.: If you will think a moment, you will see it is impossible for us to keep informed as to all the provisions of the laws of 45 states. We do not know the New York law as to city charters. Any lawyer will gladly tell you.

PILE AND FISTULA CURE.

Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of piles sent free to any address by mail. Dr. Rea & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

PICKINGS FROM PUCK.

A HAZARDOUS FLUKE.

There was once a ball of caoutchouc,
Which a golfiac out in Dubuque
Sought one Sabbath to soak
But the church window broke,
Which entailed an impassioned rebuke.

LOOKING FORWARD.

"And he was always so courteous to the customers!" sighed the bank manager, referring to the missing teller.

"I suppose he always kept in mind that some of them might possibly be on the jury," dryly remarked the president.

AS TO THE OWNERS.

Uncle Bill (the circus agent)—Yes, Johnny, in Africa I've shot and captured hundreds of monkeys.

Little Johnny (in astonishment)—Hully Gee! And didn't the organ grinders put up a kick?

HEAVY INCIDENTALS.

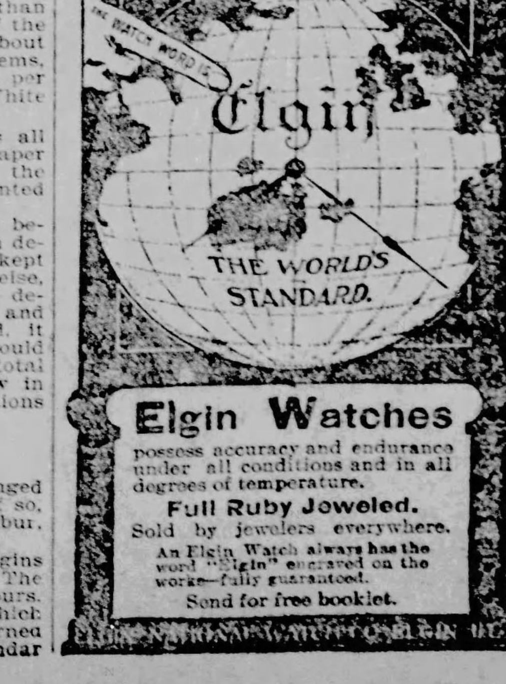
She—Is the writing of poetry very lucrative?

He—Well, it would be if one didn't have to lay out 50 cents or so every week or so on paper and stamps!

A TRUCE PROPOSED.

"What did the office boy say about going to the football game without leave?"

"Oh! He sends down word by his father that he's still friendly if we are."



Cures Goitre

Remarkable Discovery That Cures This Dangerous and Disfiguring Disease Without Pain, Operation or Inconvenience.

TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE

Dr. John P. Haig, a well known Cincinnati physician, has had marvelous success with a remedy that cures Goitre or

MRS. ELLEN A. GLAYNOR, Covington, Ky., was cured after suffering for 23 years; if you wish you are at liberty to write her.

Thick Neck. And owing to the fact that most sufferers believe Goitre is incurable Dr. Haig sends a free trial package of his discovery so that patients may try and know positively that Goitre can be cured at home without pain, danger, operation or any inconvenience.

Send your name and address to Dr. John P. Haig, 1137 Glenn building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will forward the treatment, postage prepaid. Do not fail to get this wonderful remedy. In Bombay, India, 60,000 patients in that infected district were cured with this same remedy, and wherever used its success has been marvelous.

Write at once, send name and address to-day, and Dr. Haig will be glad to send you a trial package of the remedy free. Do not delay.

HANDY MACHINE AGAINST BURGLARS

Here is a little arrangement for use as a burglar alarm which is complete in itself and needs no batteries or wires to operate it. It consists of a circular base plate, upon which is mounted a gong and a spring-actuated escapement and clockwork mechanism of any convenient form. From one edge of the base project two sharp prongs, which rest on the floor, while on the opposite side there is a sliding spindle, also sharpened to a point. To put the alarm in position the pair of prongs are driven into the floor a short distance by a blow of the device

BURGLAR ALARM DOOR LOCK.

itself. Then the tip of the spindle is placed against the bottom of the door, inclining the alarm at about the angle shown. As the spindle is controlled by a spring, a push on the door drives it in a short distance and releases the bell mechanism, at the same time effectually locking the door against further movement. The inventor is Jennie Simoni, of San Francisco, Cal.—Chicago News.

PRICE OF SPIDERS.

A dealer in natural history specimens who has a little shop in the East End of London, has discovered that there is a market for spiders. The spiders are sold by the hundred, the prices ranging from 2s 6d to 3s, and the buyers are small firms of wine merchants.

These merchants stock their cellars with new, freshly labeled wine, sprinkle dust upon the bins and admit the spiders, who weave their webs from cork to cork.

The cobwebs naturally lead the customers to believe that the wine has been stored for years, and higher prices are therefore obtained.

The insects are collected from all parts, and some of the large ones of the garden variety are particularly prized, as they weave a particularly strong, thick web. When received, these spiders are placed in a large cage of very fine wire netting, and are fed daily on small insects.—Answers.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1,501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell, or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

A Reminder to "Marse Jim."

"Marse Jim," wrote the colored constituent, "I hopes you ain't gwine dismember me dis Chris'mas, lak you done in de las' one. In de las Chris'mas you didn't no mo' 'member me dan you would a man fum whom you'd borrowed $2. Now dat ain't right, Marse Jim, en well you knows it. I minded you en de Jersey calf w'en bofe er you wuz too young ter tell de time er day or de price er cotton; en atter you growed up en 'lowed you wuz a man, en wuz 'bleege ter run fer office, kaze runnin' wuz in de fambly en you couldn't he'p it, I tuck my stan' at de polls en staid dar 'twell de yuther canderdate done beat you so bad you didn't know whar you lived at, en went home en quo'lled wid yo' wife fer lettin' you be fool enough ter run! I didn't 'spect nuttin' dat year. Marse Jim, but atter you did git 'lected, en got safe in de office—de time dat I los' my umbreller en my religion votin' fer you—I mus' say hit's no mo' dan right fer you ter go down in yo' britches pocket en make de ol' man feel dat life's wuth livin' 'twell de man come roun' fer house rent!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Get Along Without Subsidies.

Canadian and American vessels are engaged in this international traffic, just as British and American vessels are engaged in similar international commerce across the Atlantic, but there has been no cry for subsidies to enable the American lake vessels to hold their own in the competition, and the bill before the senate does not offer them any. The lake vessels contrive to get along pretty well by their own efforts.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sherlock Holmes.

"What will you gimme on this?" asked the musician.

The pawnbroker took the battered tuba, fingered the keys, noticed the wire netting across the big end, and asked:

"Say, does a feller have much fun travelin' with them one-night burlesque companies?"—Indianapolis Press.

Regular Way.

Young mother (to butcher)—I have brought my little baby, Mr. Bullwrinkle. Will you kindly weigh him?

Butcher—Yes, ma'am; bones an' all, I s'pose?—Tit-Bits.

The Sunday School.

Parable of the Ten Virgins (Matt. xxv:1-13), by J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—It is agreed by all that the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew refers to the destruction of Jerusalem which occurred A. D. 70, and to the establishment of Christ's spiritual kingdom which immediately followed. It is believed by some that in the twenty-fifth chapter Jesus relates the events of the last day, the closing up of the world's history in the scenes of the general judgment, while others contend that He was merely enlarging the topic previously discussed, the one chapter supplementing the other. Whichever view is adopted the passage before us is intended to show that some who profess to be followers of Jesus are not suitably prepared for the obligations that may rest upon them. This parable is one of three (one to be studied next week) in which He represents the characteristics of those who shall be gathered into His church. Whether He spoke of the near or distant future the lesson to be drawn is equally valuable for all now living.

THE COMPANY (Verse 1)—It is not necessary to dwell at great length as some have done in their expositions, upon the marriage customs of eastern countries. For, while they are substantially now as they were then, there is no evidence that the ceremonies of the rich and the poor were always the same. The general features here given may serve as illustrations. A company of ten virgins went forth to meet the bridegroom. They all had lamps, small vessels containing oil in which was a lighted wick exposed to view. To all human appearance these maidens were alike. No one would have been able to distinguish between them. They represented the members of the church of Christ who are expected to be of virgin purity. In outward form and avowed purpose the members of the church are alike. Their names are recorded. They have many pursuits in common. They go forth evidently on an errand that shall result in advancing Christ's cause, expecting all alike to meet Him and be approved.

THE DISTINCTION (Verses 2, 3, 4).—These virgins, thus moving along in one company with one object, so similar as to be classed together by all beholders, are nevertheless distinguished under two heads. Five of them were wise in that they had exercised forethought, by taking besides their lamps and the oil contained therein, an additional quantity of oil to replenish their lamps in case of necessity. The other five, just half the number, had foolishly neglected to make such provision. The fact is here stated, although as they gaily advanced in the way no one took note of it. Each acted independently, according to her own prompting. So is the church of Christ. In the same congregation are two classes of people all mingling together on terms of much intimacy. The one class, foreseeing that emergencies may arise prepare a surplus of grace and other needed support, while the others are content to live without reference to any unusual demand. The same idea is presented in the parable of the draw net (Matt. xiii:47), and of the guest without the wedding garment (Matt. xxii:12).

THE SUMMONS.—(Verses 5, 6, 7.) There was an unexpected delay in the bridegroom's appearance. As the hours passed, the virgins became weary and gradually one after another fell asleep, until all were wrapt in slumber. There is no indication that blame attached to any one who had thus yielded to the prompting of nature. The company had taken one precaution, however, and a sentinel was stationed to make announcement when the one sought should approach. At midnight, when the slumber was most profound, the voice of the watcher was heard, "Behold, the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him." This incident in the parable represents those sudden calls which come to the followers of Jesus all through life, as well as that stern summons at the end of life which announces that the destinies of eternity must be met. Frequently these calls to duty or to death are made when people are in profound quiet and ease, not unlike the repose of slumber.

THE REQUEST.—(Verses 7, 8, 9.)—The distinction which previously existed among the virgins now became manifest. They all arose and prepared to enter the bridal procession. Those who were wise had no difficulty to replenish their lamps out of the supplies which had been provided, and in a few moments their lights were shining brightly in the darkness (Matt. v:16). The other five were in confusion. Their lamps were gone out. They had no more oil. The results of their folly were upon them. They could not advance without the lights. They would stumble in the way. Besides, they would advertise to all beholders their pitiable condition. They turned therefore to their associates to borrow, only to learn that none could be spared, and that they must go away in the darkness to buy (Luke xii:35). This phase of the parable presents the condition of many, perhaps of all in the church, who in the day of duty and of trial are unfitted to meet the summons, while others of the congregation are ready to respond. The former take time to get ready which ought to be passed in service.

THE ENTRANCE. — (Verse 10.) The company is now divided into two equal parts, and we are to learn what came to each. Those who were ready went forth with light feet and happy hearts, their lamps making the way bright before them and dispelling the gloom of the night. Shortly they formed part of that larger company which formed the escort on the joyous way. The dwelling was at last reached and all entered in. Then the door was closed to keep out all unworthy persons, and the appointed festivities began, in which all had an honorable and delightful part. The imagination can only imperfectly picture the scene. In oriental countries even more than with us a wedding was a time of unusual merrymaking. So is it and so will it ever be with the follower of Jesus who is ready for the summons, announcing the coming of his master. He enters into that great congregation of faithful souls whose delights surpass the ability of human speech to describe, a congregation protected against all intruders (Phil. iii:20).

THE APPROACH (Verses 11 and 12).—The foolish virgins, left behind by their wise companions, did not at once abandon the purpose with which they set out. Turning away in some other direction, it must have been with difficulty that they found a merchant from whom to purchase what they should have taken at the beginning. But ere long they were successful. Hastening along the way, they arrived after the closed door announced that the company had been completed. They may have heard the mirth, and were thereby made more eager to gain admission. They cried aloud, "Lord, Lord, open to us." But the governor of the house, the one who directed the ceremonies, replied, "I know you knot," unable to distinguish them from the unworthy crowd that might gather at the door. All this illustrates the trouble that must overtake those professors of religion who live on a low spiritual plane, unprepared for calls of God (Prov. 1:26-28). There are men and women who come too late to have any part in the glorious work of this world, because they attempted to make ready when they should have been ready.

WARNING (Verse 13).—The parable ended, Jesus gave a word of counsel to his disciples who heard him, which word appropriately belongs to all in after centuries who follow him. It will be observed that he makes no allusion directly to that which formed the chief feature of the parable. He does not take up the figure of the oil and enjoin that all shall be supplied. He exhorts to watch, and gives as a reason that they did not know when the Son of Man would come. But that is only to assume the attitude of expectation, and to provide in such manner that whether the coming be early or late, there shall be no surprise and no lack of readiness. It is the fact of uncertainty upon which he lays special emphasis and points out the way of consequent duty. It is the same as to say, "Be always ready," inasmuch as ye know not when the summons will come. This calls attention to one of the chief features of life and marks in plainest terms the course of wisdom.

THE POST-SCRIPT.—It will not do to limit this passage to the apostles nor yet refer it solely to those who may be living in the time of the final judgment. It is applicable to the church of our time, which consists of two classes—those who live for the present forms and pretensions and those who also gather up that which will serve them in any emergency. They all have their seasons of ease and rest—the one part with the foolish indifference, the other with wise content and assurance. The sacred oil may ever fill the heart, and there is an abundant supply for those unusual occasions which must arise in every life. To be a virgin is the destination of every Christian, who is called to purity and sanctification. But the negative virtues are not sufficient. Take care not to despise external Christianity, of which the lamp is the emblem; but take care also not to be satisfied with it, not to rest upon it. How many send for the minister and frantically desire spiritual good, when it is too late.

Her Face His Face

Her face was marred with freckles, his face was sore from shaving. Both were quickly cured with

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Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by The Blade none seem to speaker higher of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy than the one we publish this week for the benefit of our readers.

"You have no idea how well I feel. I am satisfied that I do not need any more medicine, as I am in as good health as I ever was in my life." So says Mrs. Mary Engelhardt, of 2834 Madison St., St. Louis, Mo., to a reporter of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"For more than ten years I had suffered with what the doctors termed female trouble; also heart trouble, with swelling of the feet and limbs. Last summer I felt so badly that I thought I had not long to live. I consulted doctor after doctor and took their medicines, but felt no better. **The physicians told me my kidneys were not affected, and while I**

Did Not Know I Had Kidney Trouble,

I somehow felt certain my kidneys were the cause of my trouble. A friend recommended me to try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and I must say I derived immense benefit almost from the first week. I continued the medicine, taking it regularly, and I am now in splendid health. The pains and aches have all gone. I have recommended Swamp-Root to all my friends, and told them what it has done for me. I will gladly answer any one who desires to write me regarding my case. I most heartily indorse Swamp-Root from every standpoint. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the weak spots and drives them out of the system."

MRS. MARY ENGELHARDT.

Swamp-Root will do just as much for any housewife whose back is too weak to perform her necessary work, who is always tired and overwrought, who feels that the cares of life are more than she can stand. It is a boon to the weak and ailing.

MRS. MARY ENGELHARDT.

How to Find Out If You Need Swamp-Root.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work. So when your kidneys are weak or out of order you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Many women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood. They are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for the many ills that beset womankind.

Neuralgia, nervousness, headache, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine, with strong odor, frequent desire to pass it, night or day, with scalding or burning sensation—these are all unmistakable signs of kidney and bladder trouble.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle, and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are sleeplessness, dizziness, irregular heart, breathlessness, sallow, unhealthy complexion, plenty of ambition but no strength.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—Swamp-Root the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also, a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

VETERAN CONVERSE TO BOSS A NEW SHIP

Capt. George A. Converse, who commanded the cruiser Montgomery in the Spanish-American war, will be placed in command of the battleship Illinois, which has so far progressed toward completion that it is to have its builders' trial trip early next month.

Converse was born in Vermont and graduated from the naval academy in 1865.

CAPT. G. A. CONVERSE.

He served with the European squadron until 1885, when he was appointed instructor at the torpedo station, of which he was made commander in 1893. He went from the torpedo station to the Montgomery in 1897, and with that ship did blockade and scouting duty during the Spanish-American war. The Illinois was lauched in October, 1898, and was christened by Miss Daisy Leiter, of Chicago. It is 368 feet long, has a displacement of 11,525 tons, and will carry four 13-inch guns, in addition to many of smaller caliber.

IN OLDEN TIMES

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system. Buy the genuine, made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

A DIPLOMATIC JUDGE.

The judge of the United States court in Porto Rico bears the musical name of Sulzbacher and comes from New Mexico, where he learned Spanish and became the friend of Senator Elkins, which accounts for his appointment. That Judge Sulzbacher is a diplomatist and a man of ready resources a little incident in his judicial career will prove. Before the policy of Congress and the administration towards our new possessions was developed, Judge Sulzbacher prematurely decided that the Constitution followed the flag. This judicial precedent might have troubled other people, but it gave him no concern whatever, because the first time any one questioned his decision he replied:

"It is true that I held that the Constitution followed the flag, but I did not say with what speed it does the following."—Washington Correspondence Chicago Record.

Worth the Difference.

In S. L. Powers' story at the Middlesex Bar Association dinner the lawyer tried the case for the complainant. She sued a middle-aged gentleman for breach of promise. He married another girl. The jury retired, and the defendant also went his way. The jury returned, the defendant did not. The jury found for the plaintiff in $800 damages.

The lawyer met the middle-aged gentleman a few minutes later in the lobby of an adjacent hotel.

"Squire," said the latter, "how did the jury decide?"

"Against you," was the answer.

"I didn't think they would do that," said the middle aged gentleman musingly. "What's the damages?"

"That ain't so bad!" he exclaimed on being told. "Squire, there's that much difference between the two women!"—Boston Herald.

PLAIN—AS A PIKESTAFF.

Two women in the early part of this century lived in Virginia, says the Christian Observer. They were noted for their common sense, and many of their sprightly sayings are quoted and enjoyed to this day. They were both Methodists, and their house was a place of resort for the clergy of that denomination. Of one of the women, known as Aunt Sally, the following story is told:

She had a black silk dress that she was accustomed to slip on when she attended church. It seems that once, while conference was being held near her house, a Methodist minister, who had enjoyed her hospitality and was saying good-bye, ventured to remonstrate against her use of costly apparel.

"Well, Aunt Sally," said he, "you have been very kind to me and my wife during our stay at your house, and we appreciate your kindness. We shall never forget it. But, my dear sister, before parting with you I must say that it has troubled my wife and myself very much to see you a devotee to the fashion of the world. I notice with pain that you wear your silk dress every day to church, contrary to the rules of our order, and I hope that hereafter you will refrain from such a display of worldly mindedness. I also hope you will pardon me for calling your attention to it."

"My dear brother," said Aunt Sally, "I did not know that my plain black silk dress was troubling anybody. It hangs up there behind the door, and, as it needs no washing, it is always ready to slip on when company comes or when I go to church, and I find it very handy.

"But, my dear brother, since you have ben plain with me, I must be plain with you. Since you and your wife have been staying here, I and my cook have some days had to stay at home and be absent from church because we were doing up the white dresses of your wife that she might look well at the conference. Pardon me for explaining, and when you and your wife come this way, call again."

TABLOID FACTS.

Great Britain still has 240 muzzle loading guns in her army.

The exports of Great Britain are practically at a standstill.

To-day the Christian religion is accepted by practically 500,000,000 people.

The estimated cost of the war in South Africa is more than 69,223,000 pounds.

The new French stamps are subjected to much unfavorable criticism in France.

More than 100 tons of mistletoe were received at British ports during holiday week.

The national debt of the United States is only about $6 to every $100 of its wealth.

Great Britain's percentage of the world is 40.9. The United States' share is 9.3 per cent.

The rural death rate in Great Britain is 16 per 1,000. The urban death rate is 18.3 per 1,000.

The bread-eaters of the world require more than 2,300,000 bushels of wheat every 12 months.

France consumes more wine than Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom put together.

There are in Chicago 6,371 saloons which during the last annual period yielded in revenues to the city $3,162,170.

During the year 1899 there were built in the United States and officially numbered by the bureau of navigation 1,102 merchant vessels.

His one Trouble.

The Lady of the Handout—I should really like to know how you have succeeded in living all these years without working.

Dismal Dawson—Don't talk about it, lady. Dat's de only blot on me happy life—de work dey is in figgerin' out how it ever happened.—Indianapolis Press.

The Real Difficulty.

"Are you suffering from cold?"

"No, my trouble started with a cold, but I took all the remedies my friends prescribed and they are what I am suffering from now."—Washington Star.

First and Foremost

In the field of medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It possesses actual and unequalled merit by which it cures all diseases caused or promoted by impure or impoverished blood. If you have rheumatism, dyspepsia, scrofula or catarrh you may take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured. If you are run down and feel weak and tired, you may be sure it will do you good.

The favorite family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1901.

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ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for the Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. If, as we believe, we get our maximum list by mid-winter, we shall be more conservative in way of special terms. We now discontinue our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions

THE POSTAL COMMISSION.

A special commission, appointed by Congress to make a thorough inquiry into the postal system of the country, has just made its report. This document sustains the contention of Postmaster General Smith, in his annual report, that the large annual deficit in the department is due to the present classification of "second-class" mail matter.

As a remedy, it is recommended that the following, which are now therein, shall be hereafter excluded from second-class mail matter: Books and reprints, bound or unbound, all sample copies of newspapers beyond a certain fixed proportion of the subscription list, and unsold newspapers and periodicals, now mailed to or returned by news agents.

While it is not an absolute necessity that the postal service shall be self-sustaining, it is certainly wise that improper use of the privileges of second-class matter should be prevented. There will be much more opposition to some of the other recommendations of the commission, which are that the present rate of letter postage stand, that the pneumatic tube system in cities be abolished, and that parcels post service shall not be adopted. We are not sure that a reduction on letter postage would not result in such an increase as would add to the revenues, instead of reducing them. At least that is the way it has worked in the past.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S RASHNESS.

Mr. Roosevelt is fond of hunting, and as a private citizen there is no reason why he should not indulge that liking. But he is Vice-President elect. He started West while Mr. McKinley was confined to his bed with a sharp attack of the grip. It was among the possibilities that this should prove fatal. In that case, Mr. Roosevelt would succeed to the Presidency on March 4.

It is reported that he had a sharp encounter with a grizzly bear—the most savage of all our great game, and the one animal most tenacious of life. Mr. Roosevelt had no right to hazard his own life at a time when a fatal hunting accident might have involved a complication such as has never yet occurred in our constitutional history.

Should the President and Vice-President elect both die betwen now and March 4, what would happen? The law of the Presidential succession provides that in case of such a vacancy the Secretary of State shall become acting President, and that he must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if be not already in session, in order that it may act in the emergency. Mr. Hay's incumbency would last only until March 4; but, at that time, there would be neither President nor Vice-President to inaugurate. Probably a new election would be ordered by Congress, and we should have national conventions and a heated Presidential campaign this spring, as the outcome.

It certainly seems to us that Mr. Roosevelt should have considered the possibilities, and have postponed his hunting trip. The man who seeks "Old Ephraim" in his lair takes his life in his hands.

THE LEAVENWORTH MOB.

The lynching at Leavenworth, Kas., adds another to the fast-growing list of mob outrages upon law and civilization. A negro was burned at the stake, and because of the usual crime in such cases. But no matter what his crime, no matter how great the certainty of his guilt, the mob committed a crime against law and order quite as heinous as that for which the negro suffered.

The machinery of the law in Kansas is ample to punish his offense. It may be that the statute does not provide the death penalty for this crime; but if the men of Leavenworth believe it should be the penalty, then they should go to work to secure a change in the law, not resort to mob fiendishness to appease their indignation.

Mob law strikes at the foundations of civilization. It breeds disregard of all law. The power to protect life and property and to punish offenders is delegated to governmental officials, and the man or body of men who attempt to act as judge, prosecutor, jury and executioner, all in one, are criminals. The growth of mob law within the past few years is one of the sinister signs of the times, showing an increasing disregard, on the part of the masses, of the restraints of the law. A mob is the worst possible instrument of justice.

Senator Foraker will be the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Ohio Republican league at Cleveland next month and that one speech will be worth the price of admission.

Chairman Jones will probably not concede the election of McKinley until Mr. Frye makes the official announcement next month. There is nothing like holding out until all doubt is removed.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

The end is near of the splendid and unparalleled reign of Queen Victoria. She is in her 82d year and has held the scepter of the United Kingdom for 64 years—the longest reign in English history. Victoria has proved herself one of the greatest women of the world. It has been well said, "the British sovereign reigns, but does not govern." The President of the United States possesses far greater actual power than does the occupant of the British throne. Queen Victoria had the wisdom to adhere to the modern theory of government. Within her long tenure of royalty, England has developed into a republic under the forms of monarchy; and she never, by word or act, resisted the growth of the power of the people.

Though the crown technically possesses the veto power on any act of parliament that right has not been exercised for two centuries or more; and the Queen has many times had to accede to legislation of which she could not fully approve, and to permit the ministry to take a course which she deprecated. As is well known, in her later years she has been much opposed to war, and the sanguinary struggle in South Africa has been a great grief and anxiety to her. In fact, it is believed that her illness was participated by intense worry over the unsatisfactory condition of affairs there. But she yielded to the necessity of war when the Boer ultimatum left England the alternative of hostilities or of humiliation.

In the dark days of the civil war, the Queen performed an act for which all Americans who rejoice in the perpetuation of the Union will hold her in grateful remembrance. When the Confederate envoys, Mason and Slidell, were taken from a British vessel, the act caused great indignation in England. There was much sympathy with the south in English manufacturing and commercial circles and public opinion at that time would have supported the ministry in taking severe measures to avenge the alleged insult offered the British flag. A dispatch was written by the Foreign Secretary which was so peremptory in its nature that the United States would have received it as a challenge. It was submitted to the Queen; and before it left her hands, she and the wise Prince Albert so toned down the language as to remove its offensiveness, while still maintaining the position of the English government in the matter. Had this not been done—had England made common cause with the south—the result of the conflict can only be conjectured.

The affection and veneration felt for the Queen by all classes of English people is wonderful. The news of her serious illness is received as though she were a dearly-loved and revered member of the family. This feeling is due not only to her conduct as Queen, but because all England has looked upon her, and truly, as the highest type of a Christian wife and mother. Though the sovereign, she always was a woman, tender-hearted and true; and the memory of her ideal family life and spotless character will long remain in the hearts of the people of England.

MR. CLEVELAND'S PESSIMISM.

Mr. Cleveland delivered himself of a somewhat pessimistic address at the meeting of the Holland society in New York last night. He sees all kinds of possible evils in the future as the result of the war with Spain and its logical consequences. He deprecates war, and refers mournfully to the arbitration treaty with Great Britain, which was negotiated during his last term, but failed to meet the approval of the Senate. That agreement, he said, would have gone far toward removing every pretext of war between the two nations.

Mr. Cleveland, unfortunately, did not refer to the time when he came very near provoking such a war. His initial action in the Venezuelan boundary matter would have precipitated hostilities had there been any desire on the part of England to go to war with the United States. The satisfactory outcome of that affair was due to British forbearance rather than to his own course. It is certain that Mr. Cleveland was entirely willing to go to war at that time, to maintain the Monroe doctrine.

The ex-President sees all sorts of dangers confronting us from the expansion of our borders. He sets his face against national progress, precisely as the short-sighted conservatives of an elder day opposed the annexation of Texas, the acquisition of Upper California, the maintenance of our claims to Oregon. He shouts that we are to be saved only by conservatism, of the old-time brand. Fortunately, the progressive element of American manhood is not willing to stop national progress to play the hermit among nations after the example of China. Though Mr. Cleveland declares these to be "days for preaching—days for sermonizing," all such dismal preachments as his will fall upon unappreciative ears.

THE MAINE LAW.

On last Thursday, Representative Kelley, of Lewiston, introduced in the Maine house of representatives a joint resolution for a re-submission of the amendment relative to prohibition. The allegation is made that prohibition is ineffective, that liquor is sold freely throughout the state in violation of law, and that where the traffic exists the state should obtain a revenue therefor, and mitigate its evils by drastic regulatory laws—all of which, of course, is impossible so long as a provision of the state constitution prohibits the sale of intoxicants of any kind.

It is stated by the Boston Herald that a concerted movement is making all over the state to obtain signatures in favor of Mr. Kelley's resolution. Equally energetic are the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Good Templars and other organizations, to get up petitions against the resolution.

The liquor men of the state, the same paper asserts, are work energetically to defeat the Kelley resolution. They prefer things as they are. They sell liquor in defiance of law, without paying any license or state tax; and they prefer this status to local option and license. There is more money in the traffic as it now exists. With the liquor element and the friends of prohibition both working together for the same end, it would seem that the Kelley resolution will have a difficult time of it.

Delaware Republicans will never enjoy party peace until they dispose of Mr. Addicks, and the way to dispose of him is to throw him over the fence. He is a disturbing factor, and has no merit of his own except that represented by his plethoric purse.

VENEZUELA NEEDS A LESSON.

The American gunboat Scorpion has been ordered to go up the Orinoco river to Guanoco, the port lying nearest the Bermudez asphalt deposits, to protect the imperiled interests of American citizens.

As has already been stated in these columns, the trouble is over concessions to work the asphalt deposits in Bermudez province. The Venezuelan government gave a concession, now in the hands of the New York and Bermudez company, an American company, to exploit the "natural products" of that province. This concession was obtained in 1885. Recently the Venezuelan government granted to another company the right to obtain asphalt from the same province. This is resisted by the first company, as a violation of its concession. The United States government, through Minister Loomis, urged the Venezuelan government to delay action until the question of the rights of the New York and Bermudez company can be investigated.

But the matter has gotten mixed up with the revolutionary movement in Venezuela. The rival concessionaires, the Warren-Quinlan-Sullivan syndicate, is believed to be working with the rebels, in order to loot the property of the New York and Bermudez company. Meanwhile, the Venezuelan government refuses to heed the request of the United States for time to investigate.

The dispatches state that the Scorpion is sent to Guanoco, because the revolutionary movement there is increasing, and an attempt is being made to take possession of the property of the New York and Bermudez company. The United States cannot allow the property of American citizens to be seized, nor can we permit Venezuela to deny the time necessary for a full and impartial judicial investigation. The turbulent little republic needs a lesson, and will receive it if she persists in her present course.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

There is one possibility of failure in the Presidential succession which congress has never remedied. It has been brought to public attention within the past week or ten days by the illness of President McKinley. Had that proved fatal, what would have been done?

On January 14 the electors of each state met at the state capital, and chose McKinley President and Roosevelt Vice President. A vacancy caused by the death of the chief executive between now and March 4 next would be filled by the inauguration of Secretary of State Hay, who would serve until inauguration day. Then Vice President Roosevelt would be sworn in as President.

But suppose the vacancy had occurred after the election of November 6, and before the second Monday in January, the day for the meeting of the state electors? Probably in the present case the latter would have elected Mr. Roosevelt President, and some prominent senator Vice President—Mr. Frye, for instance, who is now president pro tempore of the senate. But there might occur a similar vacancy in the future, when the political conditions would be such as to lead to grave troubles.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Filipinos yet in arms are getting tired of war, and the Americans are taking advantage of the dry season to push actively the campaign against the scattered bands. The rebel commander of the province of Iloilo surrendered his men and himself on the 11th, which means the end of resistance in that province of the island of Panay, which has been so persistently rebellious.

The peaceful inhabitants are weary of contributing to the maintenance of the bands of insurgents, many of which are merely robbers. The certainty that with complete pacification will come local self-government and full protection is another powerful factor in leading the people to an abandonment of all support of what remains of the insurgent cause.

No doubt the Filipino junta in Hong Kong will continue its efforts to stir up sedition, and small bands will continue to exist in the more remote portions of Luzon for a considerable time. But eventually the rebellion will be crushed out, and the Filipinos be given liberty under the flag of the United States.

ANOTHER KENTUCKY FEUD.

Another family feud has broken out in Kentucky—this time in Whitley county, located in the southeastern part of the state among the foothills of the Cumberland mountains. The elder Shotwell refused his daughter in marriage to one of the White boys. The would-be groom thereupon removed the objector by the use of a Winchester rifle. White was arrested, and held in custody in a grocery store. The Shotwells blew up the building with dynamite, killing two persons, mortally wounding a third, and injuring several others. Troops are now on the scene, while the Shotwell and White clans have gathered under arms to carry on the fued.

These mountain feuds are somewhat of a mystery to many people. They are simply due to arrested civilization. Readers of Sir Walter Scott's novels will recall his portrayals of exactly similar feuds between border families, involving whole clans. The mountaineers of Appalachian America are in the stage of civilization represented by the people on the Scottish borders two centuries ago.

The settlers among the mountains of the South came in from Virginia and North Carolina. They present the same characteristics throughout the entire region of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, Western North Carolina and Southwest Virginia. This area is covered by the Cumberland and Allegheny mountains. Railroads have not penetrated their fastnesses, because there is no traffic for them, and the engineering difficulties would be great. The mountaineers are poor, for their land is rocky and sterile; and there has been but little progress among them. One can find in almost any mountain cabin a replica of those the pioneers of Ohio occupied a century ago.

Shut in by their mountains, these people have preserved practically the same ideals as to life and conduct that prevailed in the wilder portions of England when their ancestors emigrated across the sea two centuries ago. They have never relinquished the right of private vengeance, and when one of a family engages in a quarrel, it is taken up by the whole family, even to the remote branches. They are in many respects a good people, and it is only because civilization has been at practically a standstill among them, since they settled among among the hills that the feud idea still flourishes.

OUR TRADE IN THE FUTURE.

Our exports for the eleven months ended November, foot up in value almost a billion and a third dollars—an increase of $267,000,000 as compared with the same period of the previous year. In the same period our total imports were valued at 760 millions, an increase of 32 millions. Consequently the balance to our credit for the eleven months is fully $550,000,000, and will no doubt be found to be over 600 millions when we have the official figures for the entire year.

How does this balance reach the individual persons to whom it is owing? There are three ways of doing this. One is, that gold should come from Europe to settle the balance; the second, the substitution of loans and credits in place of the actual transfer of coin; and the third, the selling back to American investors of American securities owned abroad, or the selling of foreign stocks and bonds over here. The last two are the methods which have been employed.

Favorable balances have been rolling up for the past four years, and the total for that time must aggregate over two billions of dollars. This enormous sum is proof positive, were any needed, of the great industrial and commercial prosperity of the United States. While there was a similar condition abroad four years ago, the tide there has changed. European markets echo with complaints of unprofitable business, a discouraging outlook, depressed stock markets with scarcity of money, and, above all, of the increasing aggressiveness of American competition.

It takes no prophet to explain to what all these things tend. They mean that the United States will reach the proud position of the world's greatest manufacturing nation, and the transfer of the world's money center from London to New York.

MISUSING LINCOLN'S NAME.

The Bryanite faction of the Ohio Democracy is to hold a banquet at Columbus on February 12, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, under the auspices of a political organization which calls itself the Jefferson-Jackson-Lincoln club. The indications are that the occasion is to be marked by an attempt to exploit Bryan's "anti-imperialistic" theories, and make them the basis of political action, now that free silver has lost interest.

Many old-time Republicans, who were on the stage of action during the storm and stress of the civil war, are rightfully indignant at what they regard as a profanation of Lincoln's name by these gentry. Abraham Lincoln never sympathized with any of the tenets they are exploiting. Even the sentence of Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, concerning the consent of the governed, certainly was not accepted by Lincoln without proper reservation and qualification; for he used the power of the nation to prevent the Southern states from achieving their independence, and succeeded.

Mr. Lincoln was not a man to accept an unqualified statement or glittering generality as a positive rule of action. If he ever considered Jefferson's sentence at all in connection with the matter of putting down the rebellion, he undoubtedly took the patriotic view that the maintenance of the Union, one and indissoluble, was more important to all the people, North and South, than the consent of the people of part of the nation. Or, perhaps, his wise common sense saw that Jefferson's glittering rhetoric was true with the important addition that, no matter what the abstract right of the proposition may be, those who seek to establish it in their own case must possess the power to accomplish it, even on the field of war. And we submit the proposition for the consideration of the Bryanite banqueters that, if it was right that the consent of the governed to the government which should control them was denied the people of ten states as the result of the civil war, the ethics of the Philippine question may be settled by the same rule.

There is an additional point we will also call to their attention. Jefferson wrote the Declaration, and embodied in it the statement that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. But he did not say what is equally true—that that consent is that of a majority, not of all the governed. Our own government is one of the majority. And we ask them to consider the fact that the majority of the Filipinos are not opposed to American rule. It is a small minority that is to-day opposing the establishment of peace under the American flag in the Philippines.

Mr. Bryan and his anti-imperialist friends should not appeal to Abraham Lincoln. He certainly was not in sympathy with their peculiar dogmas. Democracy had at least one conspicuous man who was in full sympathy with their "consent of the governed" theory. That is Jefferson Davis. Better substitute his name for that of Lincoln in the hyphenated cognomen of the Columbus organization, and postpone the banquet until June 3, his birthday.

THE MODERN MINISTER.

"He does not look much like a preacher." This was the comment not long ago in a street car as a Toledo minister left it. And certainly the gentleman did not look like the conventional type of minister. He was not garbed in black, he did not wear a white tie, nor was there any distinctive mark of his calling in his garb.

The comment—which was not made in an unkindly tone, but was commendatory—recalls the fact that the ministry partakes fully of the spirit of the age, and its members are no longer merely bookworms and students of theological subjects. The pastoral side of their calling is developing in importance. Clergymen now are studdents of humanity, and realize that they can do a vast deal of useful work for the upbuilding of religion outside of pulpit preaching.

In fact, the successful minister of today must be a "good all-round man." His social instincts must be well developed, his mentality must be keen and alert, and he must be able to hold his own with educated and intelligent men in other walks of life. The old idea of markedly clerical dress, of staid and severe deportment on all occasions, has been abandoned, and wisely. The modern minister must be a man of the world—in the best and truest sense of the phrase, of course—in order to hold his own and discharge his duty to his congregation and to the community in which his lot is cast.

Mr. Quay has the grip—on the legislature at Harrisburg.

SMALL NATIONAL BANKS.

The law of March 14, 1900, allowed the organization of national banks with a capital of less than $50,000 each. It was intended by this to meet the wants of agricultural localities which needed banking facilities, but where a capital of $50,000 or over would be too large to make a bank profitable.

Since the law went into effect, 282 small national banks have been organized under it; and it is noteworthy that the larger number of these are in localities whence the demand for better banking facilities had been most insistent.

According to the New York Commercial, Iowa leads with 32 of these newly organized small banks, Texas has 28, Illinois 23, Ohio 19, the Indian territory 17, Washington 15, Minnesota 14, Nebraska and Kansas 12 each, Indiana 11, the two Dakotas 11, Wisconsin 6, and the other middle and far-western states show numbers ranging from 1 to 4 each.

But though the South called strenuously for a greater volume of money, there have been comparatively few of the new small banks organized there. Alabama and Louisiana as yet have none, eleven other states have chartered but 28, and Texas 28 also. But, since March 14 last, the South has organized 35 national banks of the larger class (capital in excess of $50,000), or 30 per cent of the number of such institutions chartered for the entire country during the same period.

It is plain that this provision met a real want, though this existed chiefly in the West and in Texas. The organization of small banks still goes on, as nearly 50 applicationse are awaiting action, and more coming in every week.

INDIANA'S LOSS.

Indiana lost one of her foremost citizens and popular public men in the death of Ex-Governor Mount, whose demise occurred two days after leaving the executive chair.

Governor Mount was not a great political leader, but he had, in a remarkable degree, the confidence of the people of the Hoosier state, and that confidence he never betrayed.

His popularity was so great that he was elected to the state senate from a strong Democratic district, and his majority for governor in 1896 was greater than the state ever gave to any candidate for either governor or president.

James A. Mount was a quiet, yet progressive citizen who, at all times and under all circumstances, exerted a beneficent influence in state affairs. His administration as governor was not marked for its brilliancy, and yet it was an administration which, for honesty and cleanliness, will bear the closest inspection. Although a private citizen at the time of his death the loss will be felt throughout the state.

MATTER OF CONGRATULATION

Illinois and the whole country is to be congratulated over the victory of Hon. Shelby M. Cullom in the legislature of Illinois. More especially is it a matter of congratulation that ex-Governor Tanner could not marshal enough votes to make him Mr. Cullom's successor. Mr. Tanner is not the material out of which Republicans delight to make United States senators.

Senator Cullom, who is now assured of another term, is a Republican wheel horse. He served four terms in the Illinois legislature and was twice speaker of that body. He served in Congress from 1865 to 1871, served six years as governor of Illinois and then resigned to enter the United States senate in 1883 and has been a member of that body ever since. He is thoroughly trained in the public service, is recognized as a capable and honorable public servant, and the additional honor is worthily bestowed.

AMERICAN SHOES.

The tariff question was abandoned as a political issue as soon as the people had experience with a low tariff under the Wilson law, and had gotten rid of it by the enactment of the Dingley bill. But every now and then a fact develops that is of interest. The latest instance is the shoe industry in Germany. Only two years ago the manufacturers of that country were ridiculing the idea that American shoe factories could compete with them. But now they are petitioning the German government to impose higher duties; to protect them from American competition.

This is another instance of a highly specialized industry, in which by the use of American-invented machinery at every step, the output of a given number of workmen is so increased that the shoes can be sold successfully in competition with those "made in Germany," although the wage-rate here is much higher than there.

ROOSEVELT'S HUNTING TRIP.

It is altogether probable that the stories which have been coming from Colorado, regarding Mr. Roosevelt, are the creations of the vivid imagination of some newspaper man in the town of Meeker, and that the fight with a grizzly and the being treed by wolves, have no foundation in fact.

These stories obtained circulation in this way: The writer, whoever he is, queried various leading newspapers by wire, thus: "Roosevelt nearly lost his life in fight with grizzly—500 words." The news editors ordered the story, and the Associated Press obtained the harrowing tale from some newspaper which had ordered it. As Roosevelt is in a region far from railroad or telegraph, contradiction cannot be had until he reaches civilization again, and finds out he has been made the hero of a lot of mythical adventures.

TREATMENT OF ENVOYS.

It is hoped, for the sake of the Boers themselves, that the report of De Wet's treatment of envoys is untrue. Three Boers were sent by a conference of burghers held at Pretoria to De Wet with a request that he cease an useless and hopeless struggle. By all rules of civilized warfare, the person of an agent under a flag of truce is inviolable. But it is reported that De Wet had one shot and the other two severely flogged.

If this be true, it places De Wet outside the pale of civilized warfare; and in case of his capture he will suffer the penalty. This act can but be powerful among the Boers who belong to the peace element. One can only hope that the report is false, and will be corrected by later dispatches.

What! Teddy turn his back on a mountain lion! Never! The story is false.

Mr. Bryan should make Mr. Markham the official poet of the Commoner.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Queen Victoria.

The news from Osborne, the residence of Queen Victoria in the Isle of Wight, is such that the death of the aged monarch may be expected at any moment.

The Queen is 82 years of age and has reigned 64 years. The people of Great Britain now living, excepting a small minority, were born during this reign and have known but one sovereign. The break with the past that will come with the good Queen's death will therefore make a peculiarly profound impression on the British public. It will seem like the passing of the old order of things in England.

Of course Albert Edward of Wales can, upon his accession, call himself Albert I, but it is understood that he long ago decided that he would reign as Edward VII. There has been no Edward on the English throne since Edward VI, whose short reign of five years ended with his death in 1547.

The death of Queen Victoria will not be followed by revolution in the British Empire. Royalty there has been reduced to a figure-head—a magnificent one, if you will, but still a figure-head.

Canal Bill to Wait.

A caucus of Republican Senators decided that it would not be advisable to take up the Nicaraguan canal bill until the British government had an opportunity to act on the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. This decision, while showing a proper deference to the British government, is also an intimation that the canal bill is not to permanently blocked by a failure to accept the amendments. Should the treaty fail we venture that some of those Senators fiercest for amendments will be found using the failure of the treaty to delay all canal legislation. Our government ought to know by the middle of February the disposition of Lord Salisbury in the matter.

The Cotton Situation.

It is a long time since there has existed such a unanimity of opinion among the cotton experts of the world as to the probable close paring down of the available stocks of cotton at the close of the season of 1900-1901. We have already noted the pessimistic views expressed by Messrs. Ellison and Neill as to the outlook for supplies of raw cotton for the English mills, and we have likewise noted the fact that Mr. Alfred B. Shepperson, the American expert, looks for no important accumulation of stocks, even if the American crop turns out to be 10,750,000 bales instead of the 10,100,000 bales indicated by Statistican Hyde, or the extremely low estimate of 9,500,000 bales predicted by Mr. Henry Neill. One of the latest-received, though not the least valuable on that account, circulars we have seen is that of Mr. William Tattersall's of Manchester, who gives it as his opinion that the one dark cloud on the present outlook is not, as might have been expected, the poor trade outlook at home and abroad, and especially in China, but the prospect that the supply of raw material will be inadequate for the present season's consumption.

Exchanging Silver Dollars.

So far the hearings upon the bills providing for the more definite establishment of the gold standard have elicited statements from advocates of one or the other of those measures. The announcement has been made by representatives of the silver element that hearings will be asked for by the opponents of the proposed legislation. Two specially interesting witnesses appeared before the committee last week, namely, Director of the Mint Roberts and Mr. Maurice L. Muhleman of the Subtreasury at New York. The director's support of the idea of legislation for the exchange of silver dollars for gold was expected. He said that such legislation would not add anything to the burden of the gold reserve, the only demand on which would be for export, and the government was bound to meet that demand anyhow. In his opinion the part of the money not now available for export should be converted into money so available. The silver bullion cost the government 92.4 cents an ounce according to Mr. Muhleman, and it would sell now for about 65 cents an ounce. Its coinage would cause an actual gain in the Treasury cash. It need scarcely be said that there has been a general agreement among students of monetary questions, notably leading bankers, in favor of the legislation.

Archbishop Was Right.

Not long ago a New York paper asked a large number of distinguished men and women to say what, in their opinion, was the chief peril of the twentieth century. There were scores of answers. One said war was the chief menace. Another said the Chinese question. Large accumulation of wealth, socialism, trades unions, money worship, intemperance, anarchy, infidelity, the "sensation mongering press," lax marriage relations, the artificiality of social life, and greed were among the other answers. The archbishop of Canterbury probably made the most sensible answer. He said simply: "I have not the slightest idea." Perhaps, as a matter of fact, there isn't any "greatest menace."

The Paterson Trials.

If justice was ever moderate in her treatment of her violators, she was so in the case of the three young men of Paterson, N. J., responsible for the death of Miss Bosschieter. The evidence was conclusive that they had committed an infamous crime—one for which men are constantly lynched in the South and West. Is is astonishing that in a community like Paterson, where we have all the advantages and safeguards of the highest civilization, a young woman could have been so foully dealt with by men that appeared to have an honorable standing in society. It matters not that her character is open to question. Men worthy of the name and possessed of the right feelings could not possibly have treated her in the way that they did. If the court imposes upon them the maximum penalty, namely, imprisonment for thirty years, they may thank their good fortune.

The American Army.

The present strength of the army of the United States is 100,000 men—65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers. Under the act of March 2, 1899, the army, on June 30th next, would be reduced to 2,447 officers and 29,025 enlisted men, all the volunteers and a large part of the regular force being discharged. It was absolutely necessary, therefore, that at this session of Congress an army reorganization bill should be passed. "It must be apparent," said the President in his message, "that we will require an army of about 60,000, and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the President should have authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000."

This view of the situation has been approved by the Senate. The bill passed provides that the army of the United States shall consist of fifteen regiments of cavalry, twelve regiments of artillery, and thirty regiments of infantry, with one lieutenant-general, six major-generals, fifteen brigadier-generals and the usual departments. The President may cause reductions in the number of enlisted men to be made, but the entire strength of the army may not exceed 100,000 officers and men, including the regiments of natives that the President is authorized to raise in Porto Rico and the Philippines, and for the present it cannot be less than 58,000.

The vote by which the bill was passed by the Senate was 43 to 23. Those who voted against it were Senators Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Mallory, Kenney, Pettus, Rawlins, Taliaferro, Teller, Tillman, Towne, Turley, Turney and Wellington. Four of these senators, Allen, Harris, Towne and Turner, are Populists; one, Teller, is a self-styled "Silver Republican," which is only another name for a Populist; one, Wellington, is a renegade Republican, a man elected as a Republican by a Republican legislature, and who distinguished himself by going into the Presidential campaign and making speeches for the Democratic candidate; the remaining seventeen are Democrats, four of whom, Caffery, Chilton, Kenney and Turley, have already been repudiated by their constituents and are about to retire from public life. From this analysis the country may judge as to the character and strength of the opposition in the Senate to the policy of the President. Of the forty-three Senators in favor of the bill, four were Democrats, Senators Lindsay, McLaurin, Morgan and Sullivan, the others being Republicans.

Signaling From Mars

Much popular interest has been aroused by Tesla's announcement that certain electrical phenomena he observed were believed by him to be signals from the planet Mars. Mr. Douglass, at the Lowell observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, on December 7, observed a "projection" on the surface of Mars. And Mr. Wm. A. Eddy, of Bayonne, N. J., who has been for several years making a scientific study of the upper strata of the atmosphere by means of kites, says he has drawn from the wires attached to his kites hundreds of electric "signals," usually in groups of threes, which he thinks may have originated in space—on Mars or some other planet, or perhaps the sun.

Tesla's much-heralded announcement that he is inventing a machine whereby he can "communicate" with Mars, shows his belief that Mars is inhabited by intelligent beings like ourselves. Let us examine into the grounds of such belief—which is held by many people besides that gentleman.

The strongest ground for this opinion is that it does not seem probable that this earth alone, of all the planets that revolve around our sun, and of the planets which are conjectured to revolve around the millions of suns in the universe, should be the only one to sustain life, and to have inhabitants. And attention has naturally been drawn to Mars, the nearest of the planets to us (except little Eros at one point of the orbit), as the one on which the conditions might be assumed to be most like those on the earth.

Mars is the next planet outside our own. Its mean distance from the sun is 139 millions of miles as compared with our 92 millions. Its year is 687 days, or almost twice the length of ours. Its rotation on its axis is accomplished in 24 hours 37 minutes. Its day is therefore a half hour longer than ours.

Mars is much smaller than the earth. Its diameter is about 4,400 miles, while ours is 8,000. Consequently its size is only about one-sixth as great as the earth's. More than that, its density is not so great as that of the earth, and its mass is only about one-ninth of that of the latter. As gravitation (weight) is proportioned to mass, a man who here weighs 180 pounds, would weigh only 20 pounds on the surface of Mars. If there are Martian people, they are probably not so large as ourselves.

There is no certain evidence that there is any life whatever, vegetable or animal, on Mars. We know with certainty two things: that it has an atmosphere, but of what composed, or of what density, we know nothing; and, that water exists there. This is proved by the spectroscope. Furthermore, a white area appears and disappears over each of the poles alternately. There are supposed to be snow caps which accumulate in the winter, and melt in the summer. Assuming that the atmosphere is like ours, the conditions are such as would support life similar to that on the earth; but that would by no means prove that life actually exists there.

The question of temperature is an important one in this connection. Mars is so much further from the sun than the earth, that it does not receive nearly as much light and heat as the latter. When nearest the sun, it gets only half as much on a given surface as do we; and when furthest from the sun only one-third as much. Hence it would appear to have a much colder climate than we enjoy. The density of the atmosphere of Mars is another thing to consider. Being so much smaller, the envelope of air would naturally be much less dense than ours; and as gravity there is less than on the earth, the atmospheric density would be only one-fifth that of ours at the level of the sea. This would tend to show the climate to be much colder than ours, for the atmosphere and the watery vapor it contains acts as a blanket to the earth, retaining the heat which comes from the sun.

The so-called "canals" of Mars are considered by many a certain evidence that it is inhabited by intelligent beings. Under the telescope the surface shows, in some places, long, narrow dark lines, lying in arcs of great circles of the planet's surface. They were called "canals" because of their being straight; but they are hundreds of miles long, none less than forty miles wide, and many far wider. Sometimes two lines run in different directions from the same point, sometimes three or four, and in one case seven radiate from one point. It is evident that these are too vast to be the work of men like ourselves; but no explanation has yet offered which is deemed satisfactory.

One perplexing phenomenon is that a line which is observed as single will suddenly appear double. Another is that they at times disappear entirely. One observer gives the opinion that there are no oceans on Mars, and that these lines are water-channels, by which the melting snows of the polar caps flow over the surface, and the lines we see are really the vegetation which springs up.

Another theory is that they are immense cracks or crevasses in the crust of Mars. The experiments of Doubree, a French physicist, have shown that an expansion of the nucleus of a planet would produce such cracks, lying in arcs of great circles, while a contracting nucleus produces large wrinkles, or mountain chains, as is the case with the earth. But why should the nucleus of Mars expand? There is no plausible answer.

As to electric signaling to or from Mars, or any other planet, or even into space far beyond the confines of the solar system, there is no inherent impossibility. Light is one kind of vibrations, and electricity is another. It may not be too great a task for us to construct machinery that will set electric vibrations in motion that will reach Mars, or any other planet; but how can we tell there are any intelligent beings there who possess the special knowledge necessary to receive or to understand what the signals mean? As for the signals which Mr. Tesla thinks he received, or those noted by Mr. Eddy, no one can say they came from Mars, or give anything but a guess at their origin.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

HER ROYAL MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA

Daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, [illegible] Son of King George III, and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Sa[illegible]burg, widow of Prince Emich Karl of Leiningen.

BORN—Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819.
SUCCEEDED TO THRONE—Of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837.
CROWNED—Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838.
MARRIED—To Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, February 10, 1840.
LEFT WIDOW—December 14, 1861.
PROCLAIMED EMPRESS OF INDIA—January 1, 1877.

SKETCHES OF PRINCE ALBERT'S HEAD MADE BY THE QUEEN.

Mr. Carbauld, drawing master to the royal children, was requested by the queen to paint a picture of her late husband. She watched carefully the progress of the sketches, and finally said: "You are drawing his head flat on one side and round on the other. You are doing like this:" And the queen made a hasty sketch, which is here reproduced. "It should be like this," she continued, and again taking up her pencil, quickly made the sketch, which is reproduced on the right of the cut.

THE TIE THAT BINDS

Queen Victoria's Relation to Royalty

Mother of Albert Edward, heir apparent to England.
Mother of Victoria, Dowager Empress of Germany.
Grandmother of Wilhelm, Emperor of Germany.
Grandmother of Victoria Alice, Czarina of Russia.
Grandmother of Marie, Princess of Roumania.
Grandmother of Victoria, Grand Duchess of Hesse.
Grandmother of Sophia, Duchess of Sparta, wife of heir apparent of Greece.
Grandmother of Elizabeth, Grand Duchess Serge of Russia.
Grandmother of Ernest, Grand Duke of Hesse.
Great-Grandmother of the Crown Prince of Prussia, heir apparent to German Empire.
Great-Grandmother of Olga, Grand Duchess of Russia, heiress apparent of Russian Empire.

VARICOCELE.

Free Trial of a New Home Cure—No Pain, Operation or Loss of Time from Work.

Every man afflicted with Varicocele will be glad to know that he can have a free trial of a new and wonderful method that cures at home, speedily and surely. There is no operation, no pain, no letting of blood, but a quick relief and a rapid, permanent cure. It is such a brilliant discovery, so different from the worthless suspensories and supporters that every man should send at once for a free trial of the method so he may begin curing himself in the privacy of his own home. By writing to Dr. W. S. Rice, 390 R. Main st., Adams, N. Y., he will gladly mail, prepaid, in plain, sealed wrapper, a free trial of the method that will enable every sufferer to cure himself at home. Do not fail to write at once. Varicocele is a very dangerous disease.

Publishers' Column

1901—Colonial Calendar—1901.

We have a few Blade 1901 Calendars left, and while they last will send to any of our subscribers who will send 10c in stamps to cover cost of mailing. These calendars consist of two beautifully colored Colonial designs, and a third sheet, on which the calendar is printed. As the colored designs have no printing on them, they are suitable for framing, and when framed cannot be told from genuine water color paintings.

MOORE'S METEOROLOGICAL ALMANAC AND WEATHER GUIDE FOR 1901.

This valuable work has been compiled by Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, Washington. It is invaluable to the farmer, the horticulturist, the shipper, the mariner, the merchant, the tourist, the health seeker, and for those who wish to learn the art of weather forecasting. Printed on good paper, large type, and is brim full of valuable information. Order early. Price to Blade readers—20c.

NICKEL SILVER TABLEWARE.

Looks Like Silver, Wears Like Silver, Sounds Like Silver.

We now offer to our subscribers (and Blade subscribers only, remember) nickel silver tableware at prices lower than ever before, and much below the regular retail prices. These goods are made of 21 per cent nickel silver, are hand burnished, and for appearance and durable wearing qualities are unequalled. These goods are becoming very popular with all classes of people.

½ doz. Tea Spoons	$ .75
1 doz. Tea Spoons	1.20
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	1.00
1 doz. Dessert Spoons	1.75
½ doz Table Spoons	1.30
1 doz. Table Spoons	2.25
½ doz. Dessert Forks	1.00
1 doz. Dessert Forks	1.75
Sugar Spoon	.25
Butter Knife	.30

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

CHINESE FOR MEXICO.

San Francisco, Jan. 18.—The Call says:

"Back of a steamship company recently organized in this city with a capital of $12,500,000, is a plan to colonize Mexico with Oriental laborers. The promoters of the scheme, it is asserted, have obtained from the government of Mexico a vast concession of fishing privileges and lands adjacent to the fishing grounds. They propose to bring a million Chinese to Mexico and establish fisheries, canneries and warehouses along the Mexican coast.

"A circular has been issued in the Chinese language, stating that 'The Pacific Charter company proposes on behalf of the Mexican government to encourage Chinese, as well as Europeans, to come to Mexico, where they will have special privileges.'

"The circular adds that the company has made a contract with Mexico and China to admit free of duty for 50 years all Chinese necessaries, such as tea, rice, etc."

Aged 108 at Death.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 18.—"Aunt" Harriet Wilkins, 108 years of age, died Thursday, at her home, 308 Alfred street. She was colored and fifty-eight years ago was freed from slavery. She had lived in Detroit over forty-three years. She was bright and intelligent to the last and only two months ago walked to church.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Emperor William has given up his intended trip to Sweden, and the Hohenzollern has been laid up and its crew disbanded. In March the Emperor and Empress intend to make a cruise to the Mediterranean.

Lord Salisbury, though he intends to visit the Riviera, has let his villa at Beaulieu to the Queen of Spain, and the Princess of Asturias, who is to marry Prince Carlos of Bourbon-Sicily, is to spend the early days of her honeymoon there in the spring.

Lord Avonmore, who has been for some time a captain in the Dublin City Artillery, has accepted service with the west African frontier force. He is now 34. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his brother 15 years ago. He married in 1890 a daughter of Mr. George Evans of Dungannon.

The Queen of Spain, when at St. Sebastian, gave sittings for a bust to the well-known sculptor, Lucien Pallez. The bust, which is larger than life, represents the queen in court dress with the crown upon her head and the royal mantle draped over her shoulders. M. Pallez is said to have succeeded in making an admirable likeness.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern. Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1596—Whitman Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. In the "Whitman," a blouse of gray silk, slightly full front and back, is combined with a yoke and vest of oyster shell satin embroidered in silver roses in outline.

The fullness at the top of the waist and sleeves that flare over the hand in wide Mephistopheles cuffs, and the fronts of the waist are trimmed with tiny silver buttons.

1489—Donald Coat.

Sizes for 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. The "Donald" coat is a model suitable for all seasons, according to the material selected. For very little fellows it can be made of

cashmere or ladies' cloth, and interlined; for boys of 6 and 8 it would be best to use cloths that do not require lining, like tweeds, chinchilla or kersey. There are big side-pockets and a high storm collar. The trimming is Hercules braid.

1490—Yankee Coat.

For boys of 4, 6 and 8 years there is the favorite military coat, the "Yankee." It is made of navy blue or cadet blue cloth;

buttons up on the right side with bright brass buttons and has a broad belt, fastened with a navy buckle. The collar and belt are of velvet in harmony with the coat.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1968—Cambridge Suit.

Sizes for 10, 12 and 14 years. The Cambridge suit for boys of 10, 12 and 14, is suitable of rough material for heavy wear. The coat extends well over the hips and can be worn over a waist or not. There are under-arm seams, a one-piece back being used. A coat-sleeve is given

and a round collar. Patch pockets are on each side. A leather belt can be used, or one can be made of the material of the suit. The trousers are fitted over the hips and are full at the knee. The Cambridge model is of brown corduroy, with bone buttons and a leather belt.

1969—Antoinette Frock.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. A charming, fashionable little French frock for girls of 4, 6 and 8 is the Antoinette. The long body is quaint and very effective with the short skirt. The frock fastens at the back, and has under-arm seams. A puff sleeve is given. The little skirt is straight and gathered full all around where it is

joined to the body. A plain guimpe with the sleeve gathered at the hand, is given. The Antoinette can be made of any material, but is prettiest of China silk, lace or lawn. The model is of pale-yellow silk, the body tucked in half-inch tucks. A narrow black velvet ribbon is fastened at the top of the skirt and a white lawn guimpe is worn.

1724—Rodley Collarette.

Sizes medium and large.

This season's short capes are almost invariably cut to fit trimly, and whether of cloth, velvet or fur, are fashioned to reveal the outline of the neck and shoulders in a truly artistic manner. The

"Rodley" is an excellent model of one of these fitted capes. The yoke is cut with six gores that extend up above the neck, and widen out to form a storm collar. The fitted piece below the yoke has no fullness, but is cut circular to give sufficient spring over the shoulders. This model is intended for a combination of furs, for fur and velvet, fur and cloth, or would be pretty of broadcloth, machine stitched.

ROCKEFELLER WEDDING.

New York, Jan. 17.—The wedding of Miss Alta Rockefeller and E. Parmelee Prentice will be celebrated this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, No. 4 West Fifty-fourth street. From the bride's dress, planned by herself, to the house decorations, quiet elegance will mark the marriage of the heiress.

The marriage will be performed in the drawing-room of the Rockefeller home, which will be decorated with ferns and lilies of the valley. The Rev. Dr. Willard S. Richardson, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, of which Mrs. Rockefeller, Miss Alta and John D. Rockefeller, jr., are members, will officiate at the wedding, assisted by the former pastor, the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University.

The dress in which Miss Rockefeller is to be married was made in Paris, and is of white satin covered with Chiffon and lace. She will wear a veil of tulle. The twelve bridesmaids are to be from among her former schoolmates. The guests will number about one hundred and fifteen.

A fortune in wedding presents is being received at the home of the Rockefellers in New York and at the country house at Tarrytown, where Miss Rockefeller is staying previous to the marriage. Many of these gifts are gems in costly settings, silverware and furniture.

Alvord's Sentence.

New York, Jan. 16.—Cornelius L. Alvord, jr., the defaulting note teller of the First National Bank, was to-day sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment. The amount of his defalcation was $690,000.

THE QUEEN PASSED AWAY

Victoria, the Good, Died on Tuesday, Jan. 22.

EDWARD VII NOW REIGNS

Her Rule of 63 Years the Longest and Greatest in English History.

Physicians' Bulletin.

Osborne House, Isle of Wight, Jan. 22.—6:45 p. m.—"Her Majesty, the queen, breathed her last at 6:30 p. m., surrounded by her children and grandchildren.

(Signed) "JAMES REID,
"R. DOUGLAS POWELL,
"THOMAS BARLOW."

London, Jan. 22.—7:03 p. m.—A telegram from the Prince of Wales to the lord mayor, timed at Osborne, 6:45 p. m., says the queen has passed away.

The text of the Prince of Wales' dispatch to the lord mayor is as follows:

"Osborne, 6:45 p. m.

"My beloved mother has just passed away, surrounded by her children and grandchildren. (Signed)

"ALBERT EDWARD."

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 22.—The queen is said to have bid farewell, in a feeble monosyllable to her family, assembled at her bedside at midday. She first recognized the Prince of Wales, to whom she spoke a few words of great moment; then Emperor William and the others present filed past and heard a whispered good-bye. All those in the bedroom were in tears.

Announced to McKinley.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The news announcing the death of Queen Victoria was conveyed to President McKinley simultaneously with its receipt by the newspapers. Although he had been kept constantly advised of her condition since it became known that her case was hopeless, the news of her death was a great shock to him. As soon as word is received from Ambassador Choate, the President will send a message of condolence to King Edward VII. The official announcement is expected at any moment.

No Effect on Stocks.

New York, Jan. 22.—The death of the queen of England became known in Wall street immediately on the receipt of the information in this city. It was entirely without effect on the stock market unless a marked decrease in the dealings was the result of a repressive influence of the news. The event had been so confidently foreseen that the dealers in stocks had discounted it. Some of the flags in the financial district, especially those on the international banking houses, were promptly lowered to half mast.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IS NOW THE KING

London, Jan. 22.—The Prince of Wales, now at Osborne, was notified of his accession to the throne, and took the oath of king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its territories within an hour after the queen's death.

Many of the highest officers in the cabinet and in the privy council now at Osborne or near at hand attended to the formalities of making the new king.

The Prince of Wales appeared before the Earl of Halsbury, the lord high chancellor, and Frederick Temple, the archbishop of Canterbury, in one of the private apartments of the castle.

Lord Halsbury formally notified the prince of the death of the queen and of his accession. Then the prince took the oath as folows:

The Oath.

Lord Chancellor—Is Your Majesty willing to take the oath?

The King—I am.

Lord Chancellor—Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes in parliament agreed on and the respective laws and customs of the same?

The King—I solemnly promise so to do.

Lord Chancellor—Will you to your power cause law and justice in mercy to be executed in all your judgments?

The King—I will.

Lord Chancellor—Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the gospel and the Protestant Reformed religion established by law, and will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland and the doctrine, worship, discipline and government thereof as by law established within England and Ireland and the territories thereunto belonging, and will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of England and Ireland and to the churches there committed to their charge all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain to them or any of them?

The King—All this I promise to do.

The news was sent then to all parts of the kingdom. Before the telegraph and telephone, newspapers and extras came into use it was the custom to send out trumpeters and criers to announce the news. This antiquated custom was observed at the Royal Exchange in London.

Formerly the death of a sovereign itself dissolved parliament and the ministry. By the reform bill of 1885 this law was repealed, and now the existence of parliament and ministry is unaffected by the demise of the ruling sovereign. The queen's death will be proclaimed by the new king in the Gazette, and a separate copy of his proclamation will be posted at the Mansion House. Thus the British empire will be constitutionally notified of the accession of the new sovereign.

THE QUEEN TO BE ENTOMBED AT FROGMORE

London, Jan. 22.—Queen Victoria will be entombed not in the Albert Memorial Chapel, within the precincts of Windsor Castle, nor yet in the so-called royal vaults below St. George's Chapel, where a number of English kings, including George IV., William IV. and Charles I. await the last day.

She will repose in the Albert Mausoleum at Frogmore, where there is a vacant sarcophagus beside that of her so deeply lamented husband. The mausoleum, which is reported to have cost over $1,000,000, is in the shape of a cross, and the fine flight of granite steps is guarded by two imposing bronze figures of angels, one with a trumpet and the other bearing a sword. Facing the door, under a fresco of Christ breaking out of the tomb, is the small altar.

The other principal frescoes are the Crucifixion and the Adoration. There are many statutes, among them being figures of David, Solomon, Isaiah and Daniel. The eight windows, in the blue-and-gold cupalo, light up the white marble pillars, the golden walls, the inlaid floors, the handsome frescoes, the brilliant stained glass and the four bronze and gold oil lamps given by the Prince of Wales.

A very touching group is that of Princess Alice, the late Grandduchess of Hesse, lying as though on a bed, with the little child she lost her own life in trying to save, clasped in the hollow of her arm. Above her memorial hangs a picture of the Virgin and Child, with St. Joseph and the shepherds and merchants doing homage to our Saviour.

In the center is Prince Albert's tomb, on which lies the imposing figure that Baron Marochetti carved in the likeness of the dead prince. Yet the most impressive of all is the empty place by the prince's side. The queen will be carried here and laid in the place where she has so often gone to pray.

Further away among the trees, most of which have been planted in loving remembrance by different members of the family, is the principal entrance to the sacred enclosure. It is of a lofty, classical design, having a canopy supported on pillars of granite. A big bell hangs above it. This veritable Garden of Sleep was much beloved by her majesty, and is, by her orders, held sacred from all prying eyes.

OFFICIAL EXPRESSION BY THE U. S. SENATE

Washington, Jan. 22.—In the Senate this afternoon Mr. Allison offered the following resolution:

"That the death of her royal and imperial majesty, Victoria, of noble virtues and great renown, is sincerely deplored by the Senate of the United States of America."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

DEEPEST SORROW IN WASHINGTON

Washington, Jan. 22.—The announcement of the death of Queen Victoria was received with universal sorrow at the many foreign embassies and legations in Washington, and nowhere was the sentiment of bereavement more directly or poignantly felt than at the British embassy. Lord Pauncefote had expected that the end could not be long deferred, and had been prepared for the sad intelligence that the queen was no more: but it came to him almost as a personal affliction, for it was only a few months ago that he was the guest of the queen at Osborne, when he received from her hands his elevatin to the peerage.

Aside from this, Her Majesty had frequently shown most gracious consideration to the ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, inviting them to Windsor and to Osborne for visits which were something more than brief official exchanges. On the last occasion when Lord Pauncefote saw the queen at Osborne, she was in excellent health, considering her years, and her mental faculties were keen and observant. The foreign office has kept the embassy advised by cable of the progress of the queen's condition, and from these dispatches it became evident some days ago that the queen's death was near at hand. Official business proceeds as usual, for in the eyes of the law the national existence is in no wise interrupted by the death of the sovereign. At the head of the main stairense of the embassy hangs a superb oil portrait of mammoth proportions, showing her majesty soon after her coronation. It is by the famous painter, Sir George Hayten, court painter during the early days of the Victorian reign, and is a counterpart of that in the grand corridor at Windsor Palace. In the ambassador's library hangs another portrait of the queen, showing her with the royal diadem on her brow.

HER LAST ILLNESS.

New York, Jan. 21.—A dispatch to the World from London says:

Your correspondent has obtained from a source within court circles the first comprehensive and actual account of the queen's illness that has been given out. The facts given place the illness of the queen in a startling and pathetic light.

They show that her mind has been failing for many months. Even before her visit to Ireland she had been a mental wreck for months. Whenever it was officially announced that she made felicitous responses to speeches at the public functions, it is a matter of cold fact that the poor old queen was in such a daze that all she could say to her companions was, "Where am I?"

Several times when she has appeared in public during the past six or eight months she has fallen asleep.

Had it been anyone else but the queen of England, it would have been plain long ago that the malady was senile decay. And that, truthfully, is what afflicts Victoria.

But for her physical breaking up of the past week—an attack of paralysis in the left side—it would have been possible for the court and the royal household to have kept from the British people knowledge of her mental decay for an indefinite period, for the queen had lapses of intellectual vigor, but these were more distressing to her than her periods of mental density.

When her brain was clear she immediately reverted to the horrors of the war in South Africa. Again and again she harped upon the war. This war, which she strove with all her power to avert, made the last hours of England's queen, who reigned happily longer than most men live, most wretched and miserable. In her lucid intervals it haunted her incessantly.

The queen's strong constitution manifested the first symptoms of serious decay during the stay of the court at Windsor in November and December of 1899, when ill tidings of the South African war, which began the previous October, began to arrive in rapid succession.

The assassination of the king of Italy last July shocked her deeply.

The news of the illness of her eldest child, the Empress Frederick, added greatly to her distress, and the fact that she was physically unable to visit the empress and see her before either died made her nervous and excitable.

Later came the death of her second son, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Edinburg), which in a few weeks was followed by the death of her grandson, Prince Christian Victor, son of her daughter Helen, wife of Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein.

The prospect of an indefinite prolongation of the war was a trial under which her health again began to sink in November last.

Her spirit remained undaunted, and when it was reported that President Kruger had said the war would claim her as one of its victims, the queen declared: "I may die, but Mr. Kruger won't kill me."

In December her feebleness rapidly increased. Sleepless nights were passed in prayer and tears, causing the most profound anxiety to her entourage.

The queen lost her appetite and began to shrivel, presenting all the characteristics of senile decay.

The queen drove about in her donkey chaise within the grounds of Osborne House for the last time on Tuesday. The Duchess of Edinburgh or Saxe-Coburg-

Continued on Seventh Page.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE

Watches the Effect of Proper Feeding.

"I have an excellent opportunity to know of the effect of food in sickness, for my husband is a practicing physician and has been recommending Grape-Nuts food for some time. I have watched the result, and have never known a case where it has not given satisfaction.

"One instance will perhaps suffice to illustrate: A professor in the high school here was in very poor health from stomach trouble. He finally got into such a condition that he could not eat any food whatever without suffering, and was so reduced in strength that he could hardly walk. He was put on Grape-Nuts food and gained rapidly and is now in good health. His cure was effected by the use of Grape-Nuts food." Mrs. Dr. Lyman, Croton, O.

Makes Hair Grow

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, the only genuine hair food you can buy.

Your hair will grow thick and long, and will be soft and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair; it keeps the scalp clean and healthy, and stops falling of the hair.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our beautiful illustrated book on The Hair. Free.

***The* Non-Irritating Cathartic**

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills

$936 SALARY PER YEAR PAYABLE WEEKLY.

For capable, reliable persons in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; $3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona-fide, definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Sat. and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, [illegible]

WEAK MEN We have cured tens of thousands of weak men. We have devoted 33 years to a practical study of men's ailments, until our system of curing is as unfailing as the rising of the sun. We use no knife,—no surgery. We won't keep you away from business. You can treat yourself at home without danger of discovery.

AN UNFAILING CURE Our method has never been known to fail, if directions are followed faithfully. We cure Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Stricture, Night Losses, Shrunken Organs, Prostatic Troubles, Blood Poison and every form of lost manhood. You can learn more about our method by writing for our FREE BOOK, which will be sent in plain sealed envelope on application.

Boston Medical Institute Established 1869 Capital $100,000 **182 State St. Chicago, Ill.**

The New Toledo Blade

Sewing Machine

$17.00 Box Head | Drop Head $18.00

And the Weekly Blade One Year.

High Arm, Improved and Noiseless. Warranted 10 Years

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG, DURABLE, SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller 1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can, filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set 4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

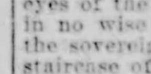
Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

FITS I wish every person in the U. S. suffering with FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS to send for one of my large-sized 16-ounce bottles **FREE.**

DR. F. E. GRANT, Dept. 7?, Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted Agents in every county to sell "Family Memorials." Good profits, steady work. Add. Campbell & Co., 420 Plum St., Elgin, Ill.

SATISFACTORY marriage opportunities can be obtained by ladies or gents. Write for particulars to the Companion Advocate, Chicago, Ills.



Fine-Blooded Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs. Send stamps for catalogues. 150 engravings. N. P. Boyer & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

LADIES to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk T R, 34 Monroe st. Chicago.

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A Chance to Get a Farm Paper FREE.

Send ten cents to pay postage, and names and addresses of five of your farmer friends and we will send you the MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER one year Free. It is one of the best farm papers in the west and will tell you more about agriculture and live stock conditions in the great southwest than any other publication. It is filled with western stories and up-to-date articles in the breezy style of the west.

The Missouri Valley Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

FREE TO LADIES [illegible] CANNOT FAIL [illegible] FREE [illegible]

LET US START YOU! $100.00 MONTHLY

Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating. At home or traveling, taking orders, using and selling Prof. Gray's Machines. Plates Watches, Jewelry, Tableware, Bicycles, all metal goods. No Experience. Heavy plate. New methods. We do plating, manufacture outfits, all sizes. Guaranteed. Only outfits complete, all tools, lathes, material, etc., ready for work. We teach you, furnish secrets, formulas free. Write today. Pamphlet, samples, etc., FREE. F. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, CINCINNATI, O.

LIFE SIZE DOLL FREE "Baby's clothes will now fit Dollie."

Girls can get this beautiful Life Size Doll absolutely Free for selling only four boxes of our Great Cold & Headache Tablets at 25 cents a box. Write today and we will send the tablets by mail postpaid, when sold send us the money ($1.00) and we will send you this Life Size Doll which is 2½ feet high and can wear baby's clothes. Doll has an Indestructible Head, Golden Hair, Rosy Cheeks, Brown Eyes, Kid Colored Body, a Gold Plated Beauty Pin, Red Stockings, Black Shoes, and will stand alone. This doll is an exact reproduction of the finest hand painted French Doll, and will live in a child's memory long after childhood days have passed. Address, NATIONAL MEDICINE CO., Doll Dept. 257 A New Haven, Conn.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNG FOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

WHEN THE NEW YEAR COMES.

When January breezes blow,
The New Year comes across the snow,
So pure and young, so straight and slender,
His eyes alight, his cheeks aglow;
And round him, shifting to and fro,
The whitened world of drifted splendor.

Within the yard the children play,
Attacking in a cruel way
A tall snow-man, who stares about him,
And, smiling coldly, seems to say
No icy cannonading may
Suffice ingloriously to rout him.

The frozen pond is smooth and wide;
The skaters swing from side to side,
And little boys, pursuing after,
Arrayed in furs and filled with pride,
Upon the glassy surface slide,
And fall in heaps with shouts of laughter.

Within the house the fire glows,
And ruddy apples, ranged in rows
Before the blaze, are blithely peeling.
The sun to bed discreetly goes,
And then the doors of daylight close,
And clear and cold the night comes stealing.

—Guy Wetmore Carryl in St. Nicholas.

The Story of a University

In the atmosphere of gray and chilly morning, when the enshrouding mists blur the outline of the coast ranges, encircling like a necklace the bay of San Francisco, the ferry boats crossing from the wharves of the western metropolis to the Oakland mole, reaching far out into the waters of the estuary, are freighted with young men and women who to studious thoughts incline. Their goal is the University of California, which makes the little town of Berkeley a seat of learning for all the ambitious youth of the land of the Golden Gate. Native sons and daughters they are, in the great majority, for their alma mater stands in close and helpful relation to the school system of the state. Connected with it, are several professional institutes located in San Francisco. This University, founded in 1862, under the Agricultural Act of Congress, is the second in the country in number of undergraduates, and fifth in total enrollment; it is growing faster than any other American college and last summer it had the third largest summer school in the nation.

At the time of its beginning it was given a generous tract of land and received a yearly income from the government, partly from a tax on state property. Its present resources are valued at about $9,000,000, with an income of $40,000 from the United States and $250,000 from California. It now has twenty-five hundred students and its numbers are constantly increasing. Tuition is absolutely free. It furnishes the cheapest education in the country and its equipment and income have been steadfastly outgrown in its rapid development.

President Benj. Ide Wheeler, in the introduction to his first biennial report to the governor of California characterizes the University as a "sound, sturdy, dignified institution, strongly intrenched in the love of its alumni and the pride of the state. A larger proportion of its students comes from the public high schools of its own state than is the case with any other large institution. Its position in properly isolated proximity to a great city of world importance, combines all that can be asked for the site of a great seat of learning. Its firm adherence to recognized academic standards has given its work and its degrees recognition with the best."

Knowledge in all of its branches is imparted by a corps of efficient teachers. Languages, arts and sciences, professions and trades find a home in its halls which are open to all who care to enter its portals, and in California there is a greater proportion of college students according to its population, than in any other state in the Union.

To provide special facilities for Orientals who have already been graduated in schools or colleges in their native lands, and wish to pursue further studies in America, the Department of Oriental Languages, is preparing a series of suitable text books for the study of Chinese and Japanese, and has circulated an illustrated description of the University, in Chinese, among the principal high officials and wealthy merchants of China. It offers special instruction in oriental subjects for students who wish to engage in mercantile, technical, educational or missionary work in the Orient, and hopes soon to establish an Oriental Home for the Japanese and Chinese students who are entering the University in increasing number. This department has two assistants, one of whom, Mr. W. N. Fong, gives instruction in the Cantonese dialect of the Chinese, and Mr. Y. Kuno, who instructs in Japanese.

There is a library and museum connected with the college, to which many valuable contributions have been made by beneficent donors. Its most generous patron is Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, who is one of the twenty-eight regents of the institution and the first women chosen for that position. She maintains the school for mining engineers in memory of her husband, Senator Hearst. She has paid the expenses of the architectural competition, amounting so far to about $110,000, of the best architects from England, France, Germany and America, for plans of a Greater University, and has offered to erect two buildings of the accepted design, probably costing three or four millions of dollars. She built Hearst Hall which has been the scene of many delightful entertainments, lectures and functions of every description. The building has now been removed to adjoining grounds, and will be converted into a gymnasium for women. Regent Hearst has created two homes, or club houses for women students, and has founded an institution which has been named the Hearst Domestic Industries, in the neighborhood of the University. It provides women who desire it, the opportunity of learning the handicrafts of sewing and embroidery, and of incidentally earning a fair return for their labor. She has equipped medical laboratories, and through her generosity, archaelogical expeditions have been undertaken which have yielded fruitful outputs of discoveries and material. Besides the scholarships which, since 1897, she has annually provided at a cost of $2,400 or more, a number of private scholarships have been awarded by her to students, and four graduates are at present studying abroad at her expense. Her gifts have been legion, and no one has known them all except herself.

The University commands a fine view of the entire bay of San Francisco and the Golden Gate. It is surrounded with beautiful grounds, where are groves of noble oaks, running streams and a wealth of flowers. For its setting are the surrounding mountains, wearing during the months of rain a mantle of emerald green, though this coloring changes to brown in time of drouth. The streets of Berkeley are thronged with students when class hours are over. The walls of the pretty, little station echo to the sound of happy voices whose owners crowd the steam cars running to the ferry. The football game between Stanford and California is the Thanksgiving event of each season. It occurs in San Francisco, and in its honor the city's streets are gaily decked with the colors of the rival teams. The scarlet banners of Berkeley flutter on the breeze in opposition to the Stanford blue and gold, and the students, men, boys and girls, who fill the thoroughfares, protest their allegiance with bows of scarlet ribbon or huge yellow crysanthemums as buttonhole decorations. It is a gala time, and the air is rent with college yells shouted with equal enthusiasm by the victor or the vanquished.

The educational advantages of the University are not confined to any one grade of people. The lectures, classes and all its opportunities are open to young or old, rich or poor, American or foreigner alike, and around these buildings on the far Pacific shore is clustered a community of more than ordinary culture.

L. L. W.

THE COZY CORNER

FOR LOVE'S SAKE.

By J. G. Whittier.

Richest gifts are those we make;
Dearer than the love we take
That we give for love's own sake.

Hands that ope but to receive
Empty close; they only live
Truly who can truly give.

He who, giving, does not crave
Likest is to Him who gave
Life itself the loved to save.

Love that, self-forgetful, gives,
Sows surprise of ripened sheaves,
Late or soon its own receives.

As being of interest to all, it is proposed to give soon in the Cozy Corner, a series of papers on The Education of the Little Child, treating of his physical, mental and spiritual training before the age of six years.

It is a generally accepted fact that during these years are formed the habits which will, to a greater or less extent, influence his whole life; it is, therefore, of the greatest importance that all should know the best methods of inculcating such as will tend toward producing the desired results, viz.: the making of a perfect man or woman. To this end our readers are invited to send short, concisely written letters, giving their ideas on either or all of the divisions of the subject.

These must necessarily be very brief in order that they may be used in the space allowed us, but a single thought from the experience of the mothers who read The Blade will be helpful.

The first paper, written by Mrs. E. J. Canpady, who has for a long time been a valued contributor to these columns, will be given next week. Criticisms, suggestions and new ideas should be sent at once so as to insure a continuity of thought and interest in this very important subject.

Are we doing the best we can, or are are we waiting for greater opportunities? is the text upon which is founded the following letter from "Mrs. Maria G. C.," of Colorado:

Dear Cozy Corner Friends:—Are we not all prone to shirk our present responsibilities upon the plea that we are not able to do all we should like to do, and that when we are better fitted (by some unknown means), we will then do great things?

During the Christmas week of last year, I attended an entertainment where, among other numbers on the program, a young lady sang a song entitled "If I Were a Voice." Perhaps you have heard it. The singer told how, if she were a voice—"a persuasive voice,"— she would "speak to men with a gentle might," "tell them to be true," "to rejoice," to "believe in Christian brotherhood," rebuke wrong, etc. She sang with a great deal of feeling and I think nearly all who listened to her resolved to live the sentiment of the poem in the New Year that was so close at hand.

This year I am living in a city a long distance from where my home was at that time, but in my Christmas and New Year's reminiscences I have been thinking of that night, and wondering how those resolutions have been kept. How many who were present at that time have, during the year, faithfully tried to do what seemed then to be our bounden duty, have "whispered words that should guide men aright," taught suffering ones to be patient and trustful, to "rejoice again"? Have we done what we could, or have we been waiting until we were a "persuasive, a consoling, a pervading, an immortal voice," before trying to do our part in making the world better? I can answer only for myself and, Alas! the answer is unsatisfactory.

If any who were present at the entertainment referred to, should read these lines, will they not write and tell how far they kept the resolution made that night?

"A Discouraged Woman" comes for help:

Dear Friends:—Do any of you belong to the "Don't Worry Club?" If so please tell me something about it. I have never thought I had time to belong to any of the many women's clubs, but if there is any help to be derived from this one, I want to join it immediately.

I know all that is said in regard to not worrying,—that it is useless and altogether wrong; that we should be more trustful and enjoy to-day without taking thought for the morrow, etc., I ought to know, for it has been said to me so often, but in spite of all I cannot help worrying.

I know that food, clothing, warmth and many other things have to be provided for my little ones, and that I must provide them, but I cannot always see how it is to be done and cannot lie down to sleep at night when I do not know how the next day is to be provided for, without a feeling of anxiety. Neither can I believe that any one who is not supremely selfish can do so when the interests of those dearer than their own lives are at stake.

I am truly sorry that I feel in this way, and would be glad to know of any society that would help me to be better.

While waiting for an answer to this letter, it may help this friend to read the rules of one very successful "Don't Worry Club." There are eight of these, all sensible, and practical. Earnestly and faithfully followed, they have helped many to attain the peace for which they longed and will help others as well. They are as follows:

First—Cultivate a spirit of gratitude for daily mercies.
Second—Realize that worrying is an enemy which destroys happiness.
Third—Realize that it has and can be cured by persistent effort.
Fourth—Attack it definitely as something to be overcome, remembering that it wastes vitality, and impairs the mental faculties.
Fifth—Realize that it never has done, and never can do, the least good.
Sixth—Help and comfort your neighbor.
Seventh—Forgive your enemies and strive to conquer your aversions.
Eighth—Induce others to join the "Don't Worry Club," that in convincing them you may strengthen your own belief.

In connection with these rules is to be used the following ancient prayer for peace, written 494 A. D.:

O God from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed: give unto thy servants that peace which the world can not give, that our hearts may be set to obey Thy commandments, and also by Thee, we being defended from the fear of our enemies, may pass our time in rest and quietness, through the merits of Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

"Ignorant:" For such an informal evening as you wish to give, a set table would be out of place unless you wish to use your new chafing dish. In that case you should have a small table on which can be placed two trays, one for holding the chafing dish and the other the measured and prepared materials for your refreshments. Unless you are an expert in this method of cooking you would better practice some time in private before giving a public display of your accomplishments, as you will find that a chafing dish, though it may look very harmless, is capable of being very "contrarywise" when manipulated by a new hand at the business.

It is safer on most occasions to serve light refreshments, as coffee and cake, or sandwiches, to your guests just where they may chance to be seated when the tray containing them is brought into the room. Anything savoring of formality should be avoided.

"Amy" asks what is gluten? Gluten is a vegetable albumen and is the element that gives the elastic property to dough, and adds largely to the nutritive quality of flour.

"L. K." writes: What does the editor of the Cozy Corner think of a person who neglects to make a party call for several weeks and then sends a letter asking a favor of her erstwhile hostess?

The editor cannot judge of such matters without a knowledge of the circumstances. Possibly the guest erred from ignorance or there may have been some good reason for her neglect of duty which she will explain when she sees you. It will do no harm to grant her request if you can, and await her explanation.

MISS MOLLY ELLIOTT SEAWELL.

Miss Molly Elliott Seawell, whose Sprightly Romance of Marsac, is one of the recently dramatized novels, may be classed among the successful women writers of the period. She began writ-

MISS MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL.
Copyright. —The Bookman.

ing stories and sketches in the early eighties. Her first novel was published in 1889, and in the following year, her Little Jarvis took a prize of $500 offered by the Youth's Companion for the best story for boys. The Sprightly Romance of Marsac is Miss Seawell's second play, her first being a clever satire on the Knickerbocker element in New York society. It was called Maid Marian, and became the property of Rosina Vokes, who played the title role. Marsac was originally written as a comedy, but its form was changed when the New York Herald offered a list of prizes for the best original novel, novelette, short story and epic poem. The comedy was promptly turned into a story, and Miss Seawell received the $3,000 prize for the best novelette.

Regarding Miss Seawell's latest novel, The Bookman has the following:

"The House of Egremont, an historical romance of the time of James the Second of England, was published almost simultaneously with the appearance of her play. Miss Seawell once wrote a magazine article which had considerable ephemeral fame. It was called Woman's Impossibility to Produce a Work of Genius, and it was praised, criticised and attacked by writers all over the country. When the controversy was at its height, she received from a friend the following, written on a postal card. 'Your article is so clever that it disproves your thesis; just own up now, what man wrote it for you.'"

Miss Seawell is a Virginian by birth, but her present home is in Washington, where, in addition to her literary work, she is a prominent figure in society. Nearly a dozen novels are accredited to her name, besides several juvenile books.

WORK FOR IDLE MOMENTS

Work for Idle Moments.

A new fad in framing etchings and small pictures is to use wall paper. Two pieces of any desired size or shape are cut from heavy cardboard, and in the center of one is made an opening a trifle smaller than the picture to be framed. The cardboard is then covered smoothly with a plain or moire white paper and decorated with small flowers and sprays cut from wall paper, preferably the same as that used on the walls of the room where the picture is hung.

In the center of the second piece of cardboard is pasted the picture, and the edges of both boards fastened together with the prepared binding used in passepartout work.

For a picture which is covered with glass, a striking and really pretty mat can be made of wall paper. One especially noticeable design of this kind was of an all-over pattern in gilt paper, and another was made of a stripe, having the corners mitred.

Pretty waste paper baskets are made as follows: From the heaviest cardboard obtainable cut four pieces, each eleven inches wide at the top, eight inches at the bottom and thirteen inches long. Cover both sides with paper of any desired color and fasten the basket with ribbon at the upper and lower corners. Wall paper can be used for decorating these, and is very appropriate when the basket is for use in a bedroom.

A very pleasant and popular occupation for young ladies now is copying Gibson pictures. The outlines are traced from an original, and the shading and filling in done with pen and ink. The success of the picture depends upon the degree of artistic skill possessed by the amateur artist. Some very good results are obtained, and even though they do not closely resemble the original copy, they make very nice little gifts to send to your girl friends.

PUDDINGS AND DESSERTS.

Amber Pudding.

In one quart of milk cook one-third of a cupful of yellow corn meal for half an hour, then add one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half cupful of molasses, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and one pint of sliced apples. Turn into a buttered mold, pour over it one pint of cold milk and bake four hours in a very moderate oven. When cold there will be a clear, amber jelly all through the pudding. Eat either hot or cold with cream and sugar.

Amber Pudding No. 2.

For this use four eggs, their weight in butter, sugar and rice flour, juice and rind of one lemon. Beat the butter to a cream and gradually add the sugar. Beat the eggs without separating them till very light, add to the other mixture, then the flour and lemon. Boil in a buttered mold two hours and serve hot with hard sauce.

Chocolate Cup Custards.

To each cupful of milk allow one teaspoonful of cocoa, one tablespoonful of grated chocolate, one beaten egg and one tablespoonful of sugar. Dissolve the chocolate or cocoa in a little cold milk, add to the boiling milk and sugar, and lastly stir in the egg. Bake in cups in a moderate oven and serve hot or cold.

Pluff.

To one pint of thick, sweet cream add four tablespoonfuls of strawberry, cherry, raspberry, or any other rich fruit jam. Add, if necessary, one tablespoonful of sugar and beat all to a solid froth. Pile in tall glasses and serve very cold.

Practical Poetry.

There is an absent-minded person who has succeeded in using poetry as a check upon his absent-mindedness. He has charge of the family furnace, and when it has been coaled for the night, has, of course, to turn the damper that it may not burn too hotly, nor burn itself out. Sometimes he had forgotten to do so. As he emerged from the cellar one night recently with a peculiarly far-away look in his eyes, his wife, fearing he had forgotten again, asked mildly, "Have you turned the damper?"

He gazed at her and murmuringly recited:

"Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,
No winter in thy year."

"Have you turned the damper?" she inquired again, with a touch of sharpness.

"Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,
No winter in thy——"

"John, have you turned the damper?"

"Why, yes, my dear, I've been telling you so."

"Thou hast no——"

"John, I'm not talking about songs! I'm talking about the furnace. Have you turned the damper?"

John looked bewildered for a moment, and then, recovering his wits, explained the connection between Logan's famous lyric of the cuckoo and the back draft of a furnace. After several times forgetting to turn the damper, and in consequence having to visit the nether regions at one or two o'clock in the morning to set matters right, he had ceased to forget; indeed, he had turned the damper so regularly that the act became mechanical and his mind took no note of it, with the result of forgetting the other way! That is, after coming up stairs, he could not remember whether the damper was turned or not, and would have to make a needless journey to reassure himself.

He did this so often that he became annoyed, and finally invented a method of prevention. Every night when he turned the damper he recited a line or couplet of poetry, never allowing himself to quote the same poem twice nor the same poet two consecutive nights. The mental effort fixed the physical act in memory, and the plan worked like a charm.

"I turned the damper yesterday to

"'Hail to thee, blithe spirit!
Bird thou never wert.'"

he concluded, thoughtfully wiping the coal dust from his brow, "and I suppose the skylark one night made me think of the cuckoo the next. I only wish there really was 'No winter in our year!'"—Youth's Companion.

Do Not Be Afraid.

Brave deeds are the outgrowth of brave habits of thought. Almost every one at some time or another has to meet an emergency that requires spontaneous heroism. No one living in an atmosphere of fear will have presence of mind at the critical moment. It is the woman who has all her life been afraid of fire who when the house is burning throws herself out of the window and breaks her neck. The Bible speaks of those who through fear of death are all their life time subject to bondage, and there are many more fears that enslave one as hopelessly. That fear invites the thing feared is coming to be recognized as a fact just as the cyclist's wheel turns inevitably toward the object feared. But one cannot cease to fear great evils except by constantly discouraging the habit of fear in small things. The many sentences in conversation beginning with "I am afraid," show how deeply rooted is this weakness in the ordinary conduct of life, and here is the place to begin to overcome it and to prepare for the greater occasion where everything may depend upon instantaneous courage.

Ethel Rood, a school girl in Syracuse, New York, the other day exhibited a courage which should be held up as an ideal before young people. A fire in the basement of the school house had filled the building with smoke and a thousand pupils were tumbling over each other to get down the stairways. Ethel went from her class room on the main floor to the piano in the hall and there amid the blinding smoke played a march. Instantly the confusion ceased and the pupils were marshalled out of the building in good order.

Another instance of such spontaneous courage is reported from Belleville, N. J., where Lulu Fairservice, a girl of fifteen, rescued horses and cows from a burning barn which had been struck by lightning. As she opened the door the burning hay fell around her and made the animals frantic. One horse refused to go out of the barn, but she threw her apron over its eyes, and led it out. She had them all safe when the firemen came, and they elected her an honorary member of their company to show their appreciation of her bravery.—Woman's Tribune.

THE GREAT LESSON.

The great lesson taught by the life of Frances Willard is one perfect illustration of the truth unfolded in a passage from Bishop Brooks, that God "is the spiritual element, in the embrace of which all our life and all our relationships are born and work;" that "every gift has its return, every act has its consequence, every call has its answer in this great, live, alert world, where man stands central. The reciprocity between man and his surroundings." Here we find the truth that predetermines all our circumstances and conditions, and is the clue which if rightly grasped will lead us to happiness and to success.

But the startling fact that confronts us is this: That the greatest benefactors of the world have been those who have had no money at all. From Jesus, the supreme benefactor of man, down through the ages, trace the record historically, and the reader will find that those whom the world owes most have been persons who were practically penniless. The list of names would outrun all the columns of this journal, were they drawn from all the countries and all the ages. In the Catholic church this statement will be found true in relation to its saints and greatest helpers. In literature it is true. In philanthropy it is true. Lincoln studied by the light of a pine knot. Emerson sawed wood to assist himself through Harvard college. Mary Livermore taught for scanty returns to earn money to fit herself for her great—and then unrevealed—life. Lucy Stone lived on fifty cents a week that she might graduate at Oberlin. Frances Willard went hungry and walked impossible distances because she had no money to buy bread or pay car fare. So it is quite evident, without multiplying testimony, that those of us who pine to benefit our fellow men out of conditions of vast wealth do not really desire to "do good" to any such extent as that to which we joy the flattening unction to our hearts. What humanity wants most is not money, but sympathy, comprehension, enlightenment, uplifting. "No gift can make rich those who are poor in wisdom," well said Mrs. Howe. It is a great lesson to see how Frances Willard, poor and unknown, but filled with the spirit of love, started out, following her supreme desire, to leave the world better for her life. She followed the Gleam. Mrs. Livermore said Miss Willard was ever conscious of being encompassed round about by unseen presences and helpers. She lived in that perfect spiritual reciprocity with the Unseen World. And in this lies the secret of her great service to humanity.—Lilian Whiting, in the Boston Budget.

Little Lila Jamison startled her papa directly after grace, the other day, by taking up her plate and saying, "Papa, won't I soon be old enough to read off the plates just like you?"—New York World.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

Some weeks ago "Elva," Mich., sent a mysterious hint of something that might occur "about Christmas time." That it did occur is evident by this letter:

Dear M. G. R.'s:—I know that Christmas, and the time for Christmas stories is past, but I hope I may tell you of the happiest one I have ever known. It was the Christmas of Nineteen Hundred. Two days before that date I received a present that I expect to keep "till death do us part," in the shape of a husband, who is, of course, the best man in the world. As my sister was married at the same time, I can also count a new brother among my gifts.

I hope all have made a New Year's resolution to help make our column in The Blade the best this year that it has ever been, and that will be very good. I will try to do my part, although I never feel that I can interest you very much. Wishing you all as Happy a New Year as I anticipate, I will say good-bye.

Of course, Elva has secured "the best man in the world," as have each of the M. G. R. girls who have been married, and they are worthy of such. Mr. and Mrs. "Elva" will please accept good wishes and congratulations from Miss Prudence and her girls and boys.

"Oregon Buttercup" has certainly had reason to feel above the rest of us, in one sense, since we received her last visit, but we are glad to know that the "elevation" has not prevented her from coming again. She writes:

It has been a long time since I have written to you, but my excuse is that I have been keeping house for my father, and you know—the girls, at least—that housekeeping is apt to keep one very busy.

I will tell you of a journey "up to the clouds" that I made with some other young folks last summer.

We started on horseback at 8 o'clock in the morning, and by 1 o'clock were on top of Strawberry Butte, which is 11,032 feet high. There were some places on the road which I am sure most of the M. G. R. girls would have been afraid to ride over, but none of our party dismounted from our horses till we reached the summit. The view was grand and repaid us for the wearisome ride.

If any of you would like to take the trip next summer, I shall be glad to have you come to visit me, and I will go with you.

"Auburn Tresses," Ill.—I come at the beginning of the new century to tell you that I have made some "resolutions"—though I do not know how long I shall be able to keep them—and one is to do all I can to make the M. G. R. column as good as possible this year.

We had a very pleasant Christmas, plenty of presents and a good time. Midnight service was held in most of our churches and nearly every one I knew attended. The music, lights and beautiful decorations helped much to make the church service solemn and impressive. In one of the churches the rector received as a gift from his people a purse containing $727.

I expect soon to leave my country home for one in a city. I shall take my pony, "Powder-face," with me, so I will not miss all of my country pleasures.

I am now reading a book which I like very much. It is called Ardath, and the character I like best is the fair Edris. I wish I could be able to exert the influence over people and things that is set forth in this book.

I caught just a glimpse of "Curly Locks" as she passed through the town on a train last week.

Miss Prudence would advise "Auburn Locks" to select a different line of reading. She is too young to read such books as Ardath, with any benefit. There are so many books better suited for girls that it seems a great waste of time to spend it reading those of the Ardath type.

"Henrietta," Iowa:—I have never read the last poem that was given for our study, but have enjoyed all that has been written on it by the M. G. R.'s. I always honor the men, young or old, whether they are "solid men of Boston," or simply every-day men, of any place, who do not indulge in "deep quotations." We all love and honor Lincoln for having the courage to say as he did, "No, gentlemen, I do not drink, nor allow liquor on my table."

We could do so much good in the world if we had the strength and courage to always live up to our convictions of right. In this way we should make, rather than lose friends. The trouble is, with many, that they think when in Rome they must do as the Romans do, which should apply only to the good things done.

Of course, you all read Miss Bouton's article—Do Improvements Improve? It gave me pleasure for many reasons, one being that it proved that she is just human like the rest of us, and I am sure we all love her better for giving us these glimpses of her home life.

I wish to thank all who have sent me such good advice, and assure them I am going to try hard not to worry any more about things for which I am not responsible.

"Henrietta," in a private note, says she has been prevented from sending a Christmas letter by the marriage of her daughter, which occurred about that time. She certainly must be excused, as no one could be expected to have leisure for outside interests on such an occasion.

"A Stranger From Maine" touches upon a matter that is of great interest to all girls:

Dear Miss Prudence, must all communications to the M. G. R. be original to be accepted? In view of the "alarming tendency toward matrimony" shown by our girls of the Merry-Go-Round, I would like to send something pertinent to the subject which is so much better than anything I could write, that I hope neither rules nor modesty on the part of our editor, will prevent its acceptance. It is an extract from a book I have read and re-read, always finding something new and helpful in it, and the name of the book is "Life's Gateways." Here is the selection:

"Before you decide to give your fair young womanhood into the keeping of that young man who is so eloquently sueing for your love, make sure by every test which you can apply, that he has lived and is living a life that is morally clean and upright. If you know nothing of his antecedents, obtain that knowledge ere you go one step further. Do not feel that you are cruelly doubting him, or casting a reflection upon his honor, by demanding these proofs of his worthiness to become your husband.

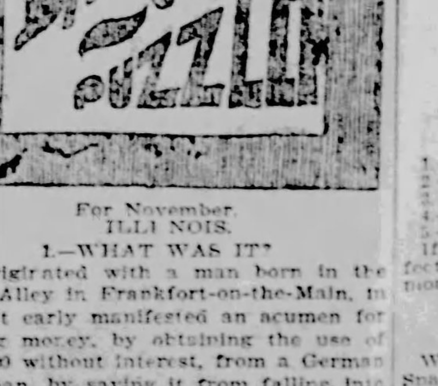
"Girls often have a great deal of foolish sentiment in regard to this matter. They fancy that it shows the depth and strength of their love to ask no questions which seem to admit the possibility of deception. This blind faith may be very beautiful after a man has once proven that he is worthy of the bestowal, but it is the height of folly to give it until you have made sure that he is really your 'prince.'"

The whole chapter from which this extract is taken, is so full of good advice and sensible suggestions, that I wish every girl, Merry-Go-Round, or otherwise, could read it, and would profit by it. Then there would be fewer unhappy marriages. Not that I anticipate that any of our girls will, or have, made mistakes in their choice of a life companion—Oh, no. I mean others who are not so wise as to have belonged to The Blade company of Miss Prudence's young people.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

Next week will begin a series of articles for the Young Folks in The Blade family, by Elizabeth Ayres, already known to the Household through her stories under another signature. The series will be entitled, What They Used To Do, and is made up of the pranks of two mischievous girls whose counterparts some of the Household mothers will be sure to recognize in their own families. The girls are real girls, now grown up, and all of the incidents have no inconsiderable foundation in fact.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.



For November.
ILLI NOIS.

1.—WHAT WAS IT?

It originated with a man born in the Jew's Alley in Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1742. It early manifested an acumen for making money, by obtaining the use of $5,000,000 without interest, from a German nobleman, by saving it from falling into the hands of the French who were sent by Napoleon to seize it. It soon thereafter established itself in the leading European cities, as the monarch of European finance. By obtaining the result of the battle of Waterloo a few hours before the English government, it was enabled to make $1,000,000 on this knowledge. On several occasions it was instrumental in preserving the peace of Europe, and before going to war, or undertaking any great financial project, European potentates found it judicious to first consult it about the venture. Though the founder has been dead since 1812, it has ever been increasing in power, and influence, and it is to-day greater than ever, its business sagacity and wealth are such that it is apt to last longer than any royal dynasty.

A. FAUL.

2.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 32 letters. My 24-4-11-8-26-1, are disembodied spirits; my 2-9-19-13-7-30, is to depart from; my 21-15-29-18-21, is to gain wisdom; my 3-27-2-29-23, is to discharge fire-arms; my 15-22-21-32-27, is a fop; my 17-5-6, is a racket; my 14-11-10, is to drive; my 12-5-31, is to lubricate; my 27-28-16, is payable; my whole is a quotation from The Merchant of Venice.

ILLI NOIS.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

If 8 cows and 5 oxen cost 1-5 as much as 9 cows and 7 oxen, what is the ratio of the price of a cow to that of an ox?

KANSAS BOY.

4.—DIAMOND SQUARE.

X
O O O
X O O O O X
O O O
X

1.—A vowel.
2.—Not modern.
3.—Foreign.
4.—Home of uncivilized animals.
5.—A consonant.

If this puzzle is solved properly, a perfect square will be formed within the diamond.

BESSIE BURNS.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us something about Corn Snakes?

OLD DAN TUCKER.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"If strict justice be not the rudder of all our other virtues, the faster we sail, the farther we shall find ourselves from that haven where we should be."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of January 3rd

1.—Good resolutions.

2.—Words forming diamond; J, maw, rained, January, weary, dry, Y (Janus of letters because it is "double-faced," i. e., sometimes a consonant and sometimes a vowel.)

3.—[illegible]

Either column added vertically, horizontally or diagonally will produce the same sum.

4.—"Time and Tide wait for no man."

5.—January was held among the Romans sacred to Janus for whom it was named. It was added to the calendar with February, by Numa, but was not counted as the first month of the year by European nations until the 18th century, although the Romans considered it such as far back as 251 B. C.

6.—Cowper wrote:
"Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much,
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more."

Chat.

The opening session of the 'Cademy was attended by John Hamilton, Herman Culver, Illi Nois, and W. P. E.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow," it is written, and from this small beginning of the new century, the Schoolmistress hopes to have a good showing before the year is out.

Illi Nois says that Santa was generous to her this year, bringing her the most acceptable of presents, some nicely bound books. For her kind wishes, the Schoolmistress returns hearty thanks, and trusts that the worries that bothered this good pupil when she last wrote, may be happily absent from her new year.

W. P. E. Concerning those superstitions, it is said, that No. 1 will bring bad luck; No. 2 result in the death of one of the people at table before the year is out; No. 3, that the friend will never come back; No. 4, that the work thus begun will never be completed.

Of course we all know that this is sheer nonsense; but "there are others" so foolish as to give credence to them.

GOOD INTENTIONS.

I've found a quiet, shady place,
Where I can hear the bees
And watch the sunbeams as they trace
Their frescoes through the trees.
I ought to do
A thing or two
Ere day's departed.
But just you wait!
I'll hustle great,
When I get started.

Is that the sun way over there,
Where twilight colors glow?
'Tis but a little while, I'd swear,
Since morning's mist hung low!
How oft before
My conscience sore
At dusk has smarted!
To-morrow I
Will do or die.
When I get started.

What's this! Another hair grown gray!
I won't believe my sight!
It seems no more than yesterday
Since youth was smiling bright.
Those plans of old
For fame and gold!
Those memories light-hearted!
But don't you fret;
I'll do things yet,
If I get started.

—Washington Star.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

During the war of 1870, when the German troops were marching on Paris, Filippe Lerouge, a young French girl, had a pet cow, Fanchette, which was almost the only support of her family. To save the animal from the Germans she was, under the care of Filippe, allowed to graze only at night and kept hidden in the daytime, and here we commence the story:

It was Filippe's task every night, as soon as she had cleared away the supper things, to come with Franchette to the meadow where she grazed, and stand guard over her for the hours necessary to give her sufficient time for her meal. It was a lonely and dreary vigil, and many times Filippe felt her heart sink while undergoing it.

One night, when the new moon gave just enough light to make out objects clearly, Filippe was suddenly startled by the sound of many horses' feet coming along the road. It needed no glance in that direction to know that a body of horsemen were approaching at a slow gallop. With the swiftness of the wind she flew to Fanchette's side, and, with her hand on the gentle creature's shoulder, was about to push her way toward a clump of tall bushes. But alas! through some carelessness the bell had not been removed, and either it gave out a tinkling sound at this moment or Filippe's swift running had drawn attention to herself. At any rate, before she could move the cow, a gruff voice called to her in her own tongue, "Hold on there! We see you! Don't be trying to get that cow away!"

Overcome with terror, Filippe could only stand with her hand against the cow's shoulder, looking in the direction whence the gruff voice had come.

The soldiers had now halted. Some had already dismounted, and were climbing the fence. Others tore a wide gap and entered through it on their horses. How their guns and sabres glittered in the moonlight!

"O Fanchette!" exclaimed Filippe with a burst of tears, as she threw her arms around her dear cow's neck. "I am afraid they are going to kill you!" Then with a sudden determination she cried, "But if they do, they'll have to kill me first!"

"Let go that cow, girl!" said the same harsh voice, now unpleasantly near her. "We must have her."

"What do you want of her?" asked Filippe, rising her head at this point and wondering at her own bravery.

"To eat!" was the gruff response.

At these words Filippe burst into tears.

To eat! Her beautiful Fanchette? No, no, no!

"Are you going to get away or not?" the man questioned again. "If you do not, I'll have you taken away by force. Come!"

She did not move, but stood with her arms firmly clasped about the neck of Fanchette. The officer turned to two of the men who had dismounted and were standing near. "Sieze her!" he said.

They started to obey orders. Filippe saw them coming, and her screams rang far and near. They were echoed by an angry exclamation from the direction of the road, and the next moment a horseman on a powerful horse came galloping through the gap into the field. He was a man in the prime of life, with an air that bespoke the commander. Under his glance the men who had been about to sieze Filippe slunk away. Only the officer held his ground, and he dropped his head, looking confused.

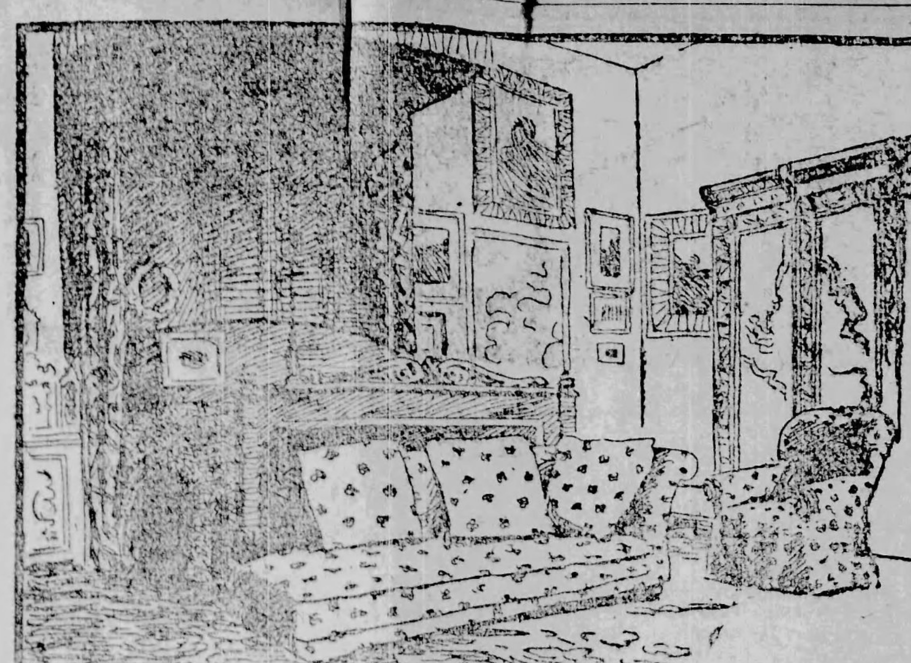
FILIPPE STOOD GUARD OVER FRANCHETTE.

"What does this mean?" sternly demanded the newcomer. But he didn't wait for an answer; he seemed to comprehend the situation at a glance.

"There, little girl, do not cry!" he said in the kindest tones. "They shall not take your cow. Return home with her. It is late for a little girl like you to be out."

Then while Filippe, smiling through her tears and courtesying, drew Fanchette away, the commander turned to the men, and she could hear him, after she had gone some distance, angrily reprimanding the soldiers.

Filippe did not know until long afterward that the noble-looking horseman who had come just in time to save her dear Fanchette was no less a personage than Frederick William, crown prince of Germany—the good "Unser Fritz," who died so universally loved and regretted.—Geo. T. Angell, in Our Dumb Animals.



THE ROYAL BED-CHAMBER, WHERE THE QUEEN DIED.

THE QUEEN PASSED AWAY.

Concluded from Fifth Page.

Gotha was her companion. On her return to the castle the queen was asleep. In that condition she was carried to her bed, never to rise again.

EMPEROR WILHELM'S ARRIVAL

London, Jan. 21.—12:12 p. m.—The more hopeful bulletin, received at noon, hardly lessened the universal apprehension. Everywhere that bulletins are posted, sorrowing crowds have gathered, awaiting the outcome of her majesty's illness.

Another of the queen's physicians, Sir Thomas Barlow, reached Osborne House this morning, a little before carriages dashed up bearing Emperor William, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and the Duke of Connaught.

On his arrival at Portsmouth Emperor William was met by a guard of honor. The party, however, dispensed with the usual formalities and immediately went on board the royal yacht Alberta. As they started for Cowes, the band on the flagship, the Majestic, struck up the national anthem, and Emperor William and his royal relatives reverently bared their heads.

HEALTH OF THE HEIR.

London, Jan. 21.—In the closing moments of Queen Victoria's life, another grave portent arises, namely, the serious indisposition of the Prince of Wales. So worried, tired and exhausted was he last evening that he could not respond immediately to the summons from Osborne House. The best he could do was to promise that he would leave London at 8 o'clock this morning, if possible. It is worthy of note that even to-day the London papers do not mention, by even the most veiled reference, the fact that the queen has a paralytic stroke. Pages are used to describe the mournful scenes at Osborne House, as well as to telegrams from the colonies and foreign countries, testifying to the sympathy everywhere evoked. According to the Daily Telegraph, Emperor William, who has expressed a desire to be received at Osborne House, not as emperor, but as grandson, said, on hearing of the queen's illness:

"I am my grandmother's eldest grandson, and my mother is unable, from illness, to hasten to her bedside."

KING EDWARD VII.

Albert Edward, known for more than half a century as the Prince of Wales, and now summoned to the throne of the mightiest empire in all history, over which he will reign as Edward VII., was born on November 9, 1841. The second child and the eldest son of Queen Victoria, his advent into the world was greeted with great rejoicing. As the first child of the royal couple (now the Empress Dowager of Germany) had proved to be a girl, the British nation was naturally anxious that the second should be a boy.

When the queen's confinement was expected Prince Albert sent his courtiers in hot haste from Buckingham Palace to the various dignitaries of church and state, whose presence at the expected birth of a possible heir is demanded by royal etiquette. They gathered together in the anteroom close by the queen's bed chamber. Among them were archbishops and bishops, arrayed in silk shovel hats and gorgeous aprons; members of the cabinet, headed by the prime minister; nurses and doctors by the score.

For four hours this motley assemblage awaited the event. Their patience was rewarded. When it was announced that the hopes and wishes of a nation had been fulfilled and that a boy had been born there were universal congratulation. Prelates and statesmen embraced one another with uncontrolled effusiveness. Cannon from the grounds without thundered the news to all the surrounding districts. Thousands of church bells took up the glad tidings and pealed out the announcement to an expectant nation. Early in the morning the privy council met in state to ordain prayer and thanksgiving from one end of the country to the other.

In the summer of 1860 the prince paid a visit to Canada and the United States. Everywhere he was received with boundless enthusiasm. He danced at a ball given in his honor at Washington, where he was cordially welcomed by President Buchanan.

The United States, indeed, was prepared to receive him with open arms. At Hamilton, the last place in Canada where he made a halt, he had spoken some kindly words, which awoke general approval here.

"My duties," he said, "as representative of the queen cease this day, but in a private capacity I am about to visit before my return home that remarkable land which claims with us a common ancestry and in whose extraordinary progress every Englishman feels a common interest."

His first stop on American soil was in Chicago. Thence he passed on to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore and Washington. For five days he was a guest of President Buchanan. He visited Mount Vernon and planted a chestnut tree by the side of Washington's tomb. From the capital the prince and his party set out for Richmond, then the center of political intrigue and soon to prove the focus of disaffection against the Union.

His next halt was made at Philadelphia, where he visited Independence hall and other places famous in Anglo-American history. From Philadelphia he took sail for New York, landing at Castle Garden on October 11. He was driven through Broadway to the Fifth Avenue hotel, escorted by the mayor and other civic dignitaries, and cheered on his way by vast crowds of citizens who had gathered to do him honor. One feature of the hospitalities tendered him in New York was a parade of the Volunteer Fire department, six thousand men strong, each man in uniform and all save those at the ropes and tillers, bearing torches.

Albany, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., were visited in turn and from the latter place the prince and his party embarked for England, on October 20.

In 1862, accompanied by Dean Stanley, he made a journey to the east, including a visit to Jerusalem. The young prince was now of a marriageable age. Speculation was rife as to who would be the lady of his choice. The question was settled in the early part of 1863, when his engagement was announced to Princess Alexandra, the eldest daughter of the king of Denmark. She was three years younger than the prince, and although comparatively poor, was beautiful and accomplished. The marriage was celebrated in St. George's chapel, Windsor Castle, on March 10, 1863.

The affection and esteem in which the p[illegible] has been held was never bett[illegible]ied than in December, 1871, [illegible]as attacked by typhoid fever [illegible] some weeks hung between life a[illegible] d[illegible]th. The anxiety of the public was intense, and the news of his recovery was greeted with great joy.

He has had five children, the eldest of whom, Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, was born January 8, 1864, and died in January, 1892. The second son, George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, born June 3, 1865, married Princess Mary of Teck July 6, 1893. Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born February 20, 1867, married to the Duke of Fife in 1889. Victoria Alexander Olga Marie was born July 6, 1868, and Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born November 26, 1869, married Prince Charles, the second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, on July 22, 1896.

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

An Excellent Combination.

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In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

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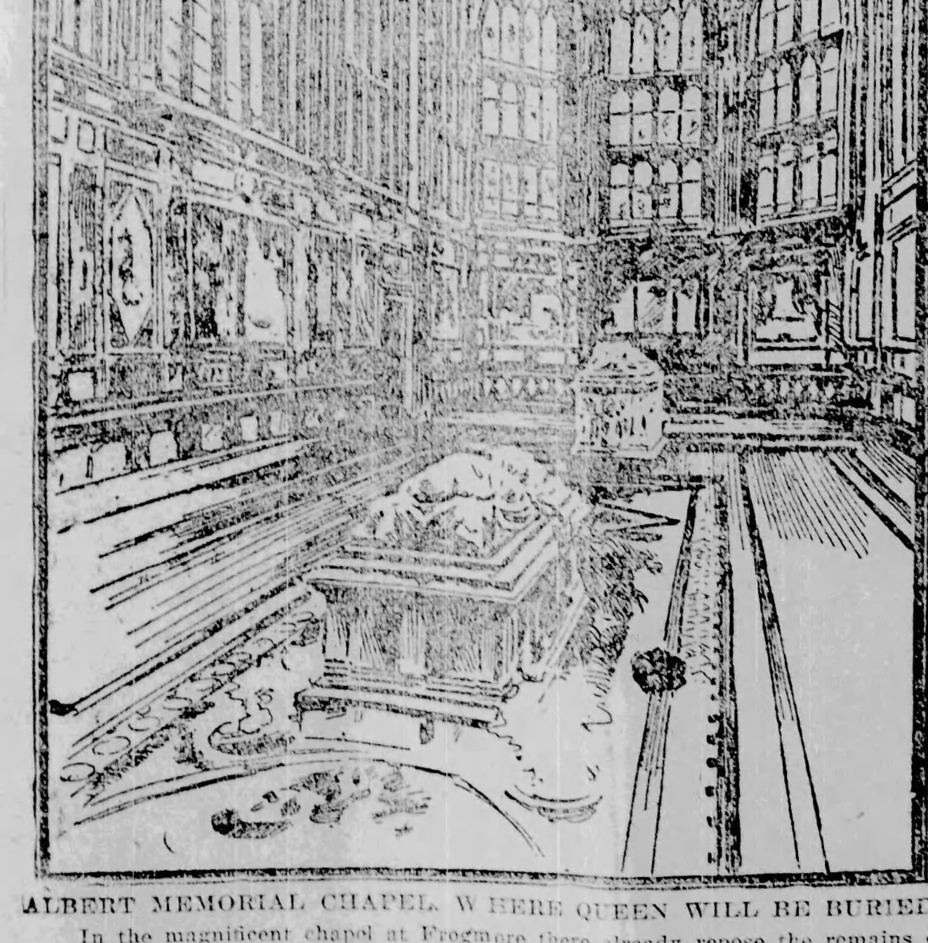
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

THE NEW KING IN HIS CORONATION ROBES.

LIFE OF VICTORIA.

1819—Future Queen born, May 24.
1837—Accession to throne, June 20.
1838—Coronation, Westminster Abbey, June 28. Transatlantic steam navigation inaugurated.
1839—Madman arrested trying to enter Buckingham Palace. Anti-Corn Law League formed. British forces occupy Cabul. British took possession of Aden.
1840—Queen married to Prince Albert, February 10. Insane postboy tries to shoot King and Queen, June 10. Cheap postage introduced in England. Princess Royal born, later Empress Frederick, November 21. British and Austrian expedition to Syria. Mehemet Ali sues for peace.
1841—Sir Robert Peel succeeds Lord Melbourne as Premier. Prince of Wales born, November 9. Successful insurrection in Cabul. British take Canton and Amoy.
1842—John Francis tried to shoot Queen, May 30. John William Bean pointed pistol at Queen, July 3. British withdrew from Afghanistan. Hong Kong ceded to England. Chinese ports opened. British took Boer Republic in Natal.
1843—Princess Alice Maud Mary born, April 25. Scinde annexed to British India. Queen and Prince Albert visit King and Queen of France. Prince Alfred born, August 6. Louis Philippe visits Queen.
1845—Seals of Colonial office given to Mr. Gladstone. England and France made war on dictator of Argentine Republic. Outbreak first Sikh war.
1846—Princess Helena born, May 25. Anglo-American treaty settling northwest boundary of United States. Great famine in Ireland. Corn laws repealed. Sikhs defeated, ceded territory to East India Company.
1847—Queen headed Irish famine subscription.
1848—Princess Louise born, March 18. Queen and Prince Albert visit fugitive royal family at Claremont. Great chartist demonstration in London. Insurrection in Ireland attempted. Outbreak second Sikh war. Orange River sovereignty occupied. Boers established Transvaal Republic.
1849—Hamilton fired at Queen. Queen first visited Ireland. Sikhs defeated. Punjaub annexed to British India.
1850—Prince Arthur born, May 1. Robert Pate attacked Queen with stick. Clayton-Bulwer treaty concluded. Taiping rebellion, China.
1851—Queen opened great Exposition. Burmah provoked British hostilities. Gold found in Australia.
1852—First Derby Ministry succeeded Russell administration. Aberdeen succeeded Derby. London protocol on succession in Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein. British victories in Burmah. Pegu acquired.
1853—Prince Leopold born, April 7. Royal family visited Ireland.
1854—Crimean War formally begun by declaration of England and France against Russia.
1854—British-Japanese treaty. British permitted Orange River Republic. Commander McClure accomplished northwest passage.
1855—French Emperor and Empress visited Queen at Windsor and visit returned in Paris. Palmerston succeeded Aberdeen as Premier. Livingstone discovered Victoria Falls.
1856—Treaty of Paris ended Crimean War. Oude annexed to British India. Outbreak second war, England against China. Persians occupied Herat, involved in war with government of India, successfully ended by British next year.
1857—Outbreak of Indian mutiny. Canton occupied by British and French. Princess Beatrice born, April 14.
1858—Second Derby Ministry succeeded Palmerston. Hebrew disability in Britain removed. Indian mutiny virtually suppressed and government transferred from East India Company to Crown. Treaty with China. Queen congratulated American President over new transatlantic cable, August 22.
1859—Queens first grandchild, now Emperor William II., born, January 27. Palmerston succeeded Derby as Premier, June. Difficulties with China.
1860—Invitation of President Buchanan for Prince of Wales to visit America accepted by Queen. Anglo-French expedition occupied Pekin.
1861—Duchess of Kent, Queen's mother, died. Queen's third visit to Ireland. Prince Consort died, December 14. England, France and Spain sent fleets to Mexico.
1862—United States granted British demand for release of Mason and Slidell.
1863—Prince of Wales married, March 10. France declared war on Mexico. England and Spain withdrew forces. Britain renounced renunciation of protectorate over Ionian Islands.
1864—Baker discovered Lake Albert Nyanza.
1865—Measures taken to suppress Fenians in Ireland. Palmerston died. Russell Premier for second time.
1866—Queen thanked Mr. George Peabody, American philanthropist, for gifts of $1,750,000 to London poor. Fenians attempted invasion of Canada. Russell resigned. Third Derby Ministry. Successful establishment of telegraphy between Europe and America.
1867—Fenian insurrection in Ireland. Dominion of Canada constituted. Reform act passed. Outbreak of Abyssinian war, ended next year.
1868—Disraeli succeeded Derby as Premier. Reform act for Scotland and Ireland. Gladstone succeeded Disraeli.
1869—Irish Church disestablished, to take effect 1871. Pacific Railway and Suez Canal completed.
1870—Empress Eugenie visited Queen. Irish Land act. Elementary Education act for England and Wales. Baker led expedition up the Nile.
1871—Former Emperor Louis Napoleon visited Queen. Treaty of Washington to settle the Alabama question. Stanley found Livingstone. Grave condition of Queen's health announced, and Prince of Wales had typhoid fever.
1872—Queen present at thanksgiving for Prince of Wales' recovery. America obtains the Alabama award. Ballot bill passed.
1874—Disraeli succeeded Gladstone as Premier. Britain annexed Fiji Islands. Ashantee war ended.
1875—Britain bought Sultan's share in Suez canal.
1876—Queen proclaimed Empress of India in London. Constantinople conference opened; closed next year.
1877—Queen received General Grant. British took Transvaal Republic.
1878—Britain occupied Cypress. Treaty of Berlin. War against Afghanistan.
1879—War against Zulus. Queen's first great-great-grandchild born. Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen, May 12. Gladstone succeeded Beaconsfield as Premier. Active agrarian movement in Ireland. Roberts entered Kandahar. Transvaal uprising.
1881—Queen telegraphed sympathy on President Garfield's death and court went into mourning. British defeated by Boers at Majuba Hill; autonomy granted. Irish land bill passed. Parnell imprisoned. Land League manifesto. British evacuated Kandahar. Mahdi revolt in Soudan.
1882—Roderic Maclean shot at Queen. Europeans massacred in Alexandria. War against Arabi Pacha, who was defeated. Parnell released. Lord Cavendish murdered in Dublin. Irish National League formed.
1883—Queen injured by slipping on stairs.
1884—Gordon shut up in Khartoum. Franchise bill passed.
1885—Irish dynamite outrages in London. Mahdi captured Khartoum. Gordon killed. British force withdrawn from Soudan. Death of Mahdi. British prepare to meet Russian advance on Herat; settlement effected. Riel rebellion in Canada. Salisbury succeeded Gladstone as Premier. Conquest of Burmah. Canadian Pacific railway completed.
1886—Queen opened Colonial and Indian Exhibition. Burmah annexed. Gladstone succeeded Salisbury, proposed home rule and was succeeded by Salisbury.
1887—Queen's Jubilee celebrated. Queen sent Duke of York to congratulate the Pope on his ecclesiastical jubilee.
1888—Queen present at celebration of Prince of Wale's silver wedding. Fisheries treaty with United States rejected by Senate. Osman Digna defeated near Suakim.
1889—British collision with Portugal in Southeast Africa. Samoan conference with United States and Germany.
1890—Portugal yielded to British demands. Treaty with Germany defining spheres in Africa and ceding Heligoland to Germany. Protectorate of Zanzibar assumed.
1891—Queen reviewed French fleet. Osman Digna completely defeated.
1892—Duke of Clarence died. Agreement with United States to arbitrate Behring sea seal fisheries dispute. Gladstone succeeded Salisbury as premier.
1893—Queen opened Imperial Institute. Home rule bill introduced. Behring sea arbitration award against America. British East Africa company defeated king of Matabeleland.
1894—Queen formally inaugurated Manchester ship canal. Prince Edward of York born, June 23. Rosebery succeeded Gladstone as premier.
1895—Salisbury succeeded Rosebery. President Cleveland sent message to Britain regarding the Venezuelan boundary dispute.
1896—Queen received Li Hung Chang. Queen on September 23 had reigned longer than any former British sovereign. Britain granted American demand for Venezuelan arbitration. Jamestown raid. Ashantees compelled to accept British sovereignty. Kitchener occupied Dongola.
1897—Queen's "Diamond Jubilee" celebrated. Senate rejected Anglo-American general arbitration treaty. Autonomy of Crete declared by powers. Grand Duchess Tatiana of Russia, Queen's thirtieth great-grandchild, born. Revolt of Indian hill tribes on Afghan frontier.
1898—Two-cent postage went into effect between Britain and colonies.
1899—Dervish force surrendered. Venezuelan arbitration award a compromise. Transvaal declared war October 11; colonies rallied to support Britain. Agreement with America and Germany for partition of Samoa.
1900—Queen welcomed in Ireland. International expeditions occupied Pekin. Punitive expedition against Ashantees. Australian colonies formed Commonwealth of Australia. Transvaal and Orange Free State annexed.



ALBERT MEMORIAL CHAPEL, WHERE QUEEN WILL BE BURIED.

In the magnificent chapel at Frogmore there already repose the remains of Prince Albert, the late consort of the queen. His tomb is the upper one in the picture. Queen Victoria will rest by his side.

From Bean to Cup WITHOUT ADULTERATION.

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PURE! HEALTHFUL!! GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

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KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.

Mailed to all Sufferers from Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Dropsy, Etc.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER-METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Professor Edward S. Fogg, the Evangelist, testifies in the Christian Advocate that the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him in one month of severe Kidney and Bladder disease of many years' standing. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks he was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease, after ten years' suffering. His bladder trouble was so great he had to get up five to twelve times during the night. Rev Thos. M. Owen, of West Pawlet, Vt., and others, give similar testimony. Many ladies, including Mrs. Lydia Valentine, East Worcester, N. Y.; Mrs. Maria Wall, Ferry, Mich., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a sure specific and can not fail. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Senate—Army reorganization bill still held right of way. Mr. Bacon's amendment striking out of bill discretionary authority conferred upon President to increase size of the army was laid on table by decisive vote of 39 to 20. Bill granting pension of $50 a month to Horatio N. Davis, father of late Senator Davis, of Minnesota, was passed. Mr. Davis was captain in commissary department.

House—Day devoted to consideration of river and harbor bill.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Senate—Senate—Decided to take final vote on reorganization bill at 4 o'clock Friday, Jan. 18. Speeches in opposition to bill were delivered by Messrs. Allen, Teller and Butler, while Mr. McCumber made argument in support of measure. Feature of debate was denunciation of practice of hazing at West Point Military academy.

House—Passed river and harbor appropriation bill substantially as it came from committee. It carries slightly less than $60,000,00, of which $23,000,000 is indirect appropriations. Section empowering President to negotiate with Great Britain for maintenance of suitable levels on great lakes was broadened so as to provide for joint commission to conduct negotiations. De Armond resolution calling upon War Department for all information relative to alleged action of General Chaffee in protesting against looting in China was laid upon table.

Washington, Jan. 17. — Senate — Bills passed providing for sub-ports in the territory of Hawaii; fixing the salaries of district superintendents of the life-saving service; permitting the erection of two dams for water power in the Savannah river. The debate on the army bill then continued.

House—The bill for the codification of the postal laws was discussed.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The army reorganization bill was passed, and the bill sent to conference committee.

House—The day was spent in discussion of bills on the private calendar.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Senate—Heard eulogies on the late Senator Gear, of Iowa.

House—Discussed the bill codifying the postal laws.

Washington, Jan. 21—Senate—Confirmed appointment of James S. Harlan of Chicago as attorney general of Porto Rico by vote of 43 to 21. Devoted rest of day to legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, adopting amendment appropriating $10,000 to keep library of congress open from 2 o'clock to 10 o'clock Sundays.

House.—Appointed Messrs. Hull (Iowa), Brownlow (Tennessee) and Hay (Virginia), as House conferees on army reorganization bill. By vote of 135 to 57 passed bill appropriating $250,000 for construction in District of Columbia of home for aged and infirm colored people. By vote of 37 years to 82 nays killed bill allowing subjects of foreign countries claiming indemnity for injuries received in this country to bring suit in the Court of Claims. Passed Senate bill to establish branch soldiers' home at Johnson City, Tenn. Passed bill increasing salary of commissioner of education in Porto Rico from $3,000 to $4,000.

CLAPP AND NELSON.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 22.—United States Senator Knute Nelson was reelected to-day for a term of six years. Moses E. Clapp was chosen to succeed the late Cushman K. Davis for a short term. The two houses of the legislature ballotted separately, and later will ratify their selections in joint session. The ballots were:

Long Term: In the Senate—Knute Nelson, Republican, 42; Judge R. R. Nelson, Democrat, 16. In the House—Knute Nelson, 94; Judge Nelson, 22.

Short Term: In the Senate—Moses E. Clapp, Republican, 43; Chas. A. Towne, Democrat, 17. In the House—Moses E. Clapp, 92; Charles A. Towne, 21.

DELAWARE'S DEADLOCK.

Dover, Del., Jan. 22.—The seventh ballot for two United States senators by the legislature in joint session showed only a slight change to-day.

For the long term—Richard R. Kenney, Democrat, 23; J. E. Addicks, Union Republican, 15; Henry A. Dupont, Regular Republican, 8; scattering, Republicans, 5; absent, Short, Union Republican. Necessary to choice, 26.

For the short term—Willard Saulsbury, Democrat, 22; J. E. Addicks, Union Republican, 15; Charles F. Richards, Regular Republican, 11; scattering, Republicans, 2; Democrats, 1; absent, Short, Union Republican. Necessary to a choice, 26.

QUAY'S ELECTION.

Harrisburg, Jan. 16.—After a memorable struggle which had continued for several years, Col. M. S. Quay, regular Rpublican nominee for United States Senator was elected yesterday by the Republican nominee for United States cancy created by the expiration of his term on March 4, 1899. His combined vote in the Senate and House was 130, or three more than the number necessary to a choice. The House and Senate met jointly at noon to-day and canvassed the vote and declared an election.

M'MILLAN ELECTED.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 16.—Senator James McMillan, of Detroit, was reelected by the Michigan legislature, on Tuesday afternoon, being the unanimous choice of the Republican majority. He received 85 votes in the house and 31 in the senate. Thomas E. Barkworth, of Jackson, was given a complimentary vote by the Democratic minority. He received one vote in the senate and ten in the house. Five members of the legislature were absent when the vote was taken. The vote will be verified in joint convention to-day at noon.

PATTERSON ELECTED.

Denver, Col., Jan. 16.—A joint session of the legislature was held at noon today to canvass the vote for United States senator, as cast yesterday. It appeared that Thomas M. Patterson had a majority in each house and he was formally declared elected. The total vote was 99, of which Patterson received 91 and Edward O. Wolcott, 8.

GOV. MOUNT DEAD

Indiana's Governor Fell a Victim to Heart Disease.

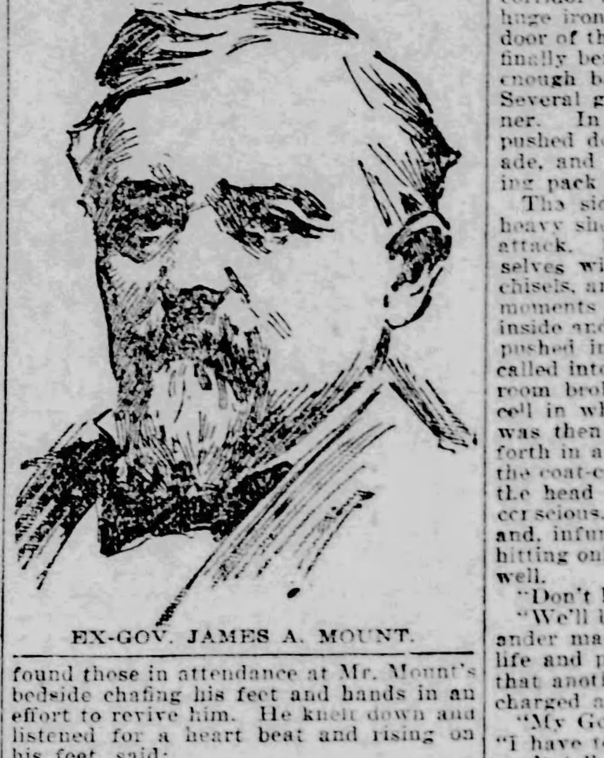
Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 17.—James A. Mount, who retired Monday at noon from the office of governor of the state of Indiana, died very suddenly at 6:45 o'clock, last night, in his apartments at the Denison hotel. He had attended a reception tendered by Mrs. Mount to a number of prominent ladies of the city during the afternoon, and shortly after the guests departed he started out for a walk. Upon his return he said nothing about being ill and after removing his hat and overcoat sat down to read. In a few minutes he turned to his wife and niece, who were in the room, and said:

"I am sick; it's my heart. Send for a doctor at once."

After taking off his collar and tie and assisting her husband to reach his bed, Mrs. Mount went out into the corridor, where she met Senator and Mrs. Charles C. Binckley, of Richmond. She was wringing her hands and said:

"Mr. Mount is very ill. Please get a doctor as quickly as possible."

Dr. O. S. Runnels was called and



EX-GOV. JAMES A. MOUNT.

found those in attendance at Mr. Mount's bedside chafing his feet and hands in an effort to revive him. He knelt down and listened for a heart beat and rising on his feet, said:

"You can do nothing more for him—he is dead."

In the room at the time of his death were Mrs. Mount, her niece, Senator and Mrs. Binckley, Mrs. John H. Baker, Attorney General Taylor and two physicians.

During his term of office Gov. Mount was attacked several times by fainting spells, but none of them was serious.

Col. Wilson, who was with him during his term of office, said to-night:

"Gov. Mount was worked to death. His close application to the duties of his office impaired his health, and until some of the burden is removed from the shoulders of the governor of Indiana, the exaction of office will kill anybody."

Gov. Mount expected to return to his farm in Montgomery county, Friday.

His death will have no effect politically as he had announced his permanent retirement from politics.

The details of the funeral have not been arranged, but he will probably be buried Friday, at his country home, near Shannondale, Montgomery county.

GUILTY OF MURDER

In the Second Degree the Verdict in the Paterson Cases.

New York, Jan. 19.—Walter C. McAlister, Andrew J. Campbell and William Death, three of the four persons indicted for the murder of Jennie Bosschieter, a mill girl of Paterson, N. J., who was murdered on the night of October 13 last, were last night adjudged guilty of murder in the second degree. According to the New Jersey law the maximum penalty for the prisoners is 30 years imprisonment. The jury took fourteen ballots and, after summoning Judge Dixon and the prisoners, filed into the court room. The prisoners appeared very nervous. McAlister seemed more excited than any of the others. He sat biting his lips while waiting, Campbell thrust his hands into his trousers pockets and clinched his fists in them. Death looked anxiously about the court room for a moment and then assumed the same attitude as Campbell. When the verdict was announced the prisoners exhibited neither elation nor relief.

Judge Dixon thanked the jury and said he believed the verdict a just one. He then dismissed the jurors until Monday morning. The court then arose and the prisoners were taken back to the jail.

London, Jan. 19.—Death removed two remarkable personages from the metropolis this week—the Bishop of London, Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, and the money lender, "Sam" Lewis, known far and wide for very differing qualities. Both possessed two things in common—humor and a broad insight into the affairs of men and the world. Dr. Creighton had many attainments, and was accounted one of the most erudite theological historians of the day. Yet none could roll a cigarette more deftly or retort more quickly in up-to-date slang. He wore his learning as lightly as a flower, but his addresses to the clergy were hardly ever equalled. In ruling his episcopate during the troublous times of the keen, ritualistic controversy, he avoided stern, legal measures, yet generally secured obedience to his will. He was an athlete in his youth and rowed in an Oxford eight, but he was more famous for his velveteen coat than for any achievements. Children adored him, and London showed how greatly such an ideal bishop was appreciated by according him burial in St. Paul's cathedral.

"Sam" Lewis' humor took a fanciful turn. Whenever he saw an opportunity to make life miserable for sprigs of the aristocracy he never missed it. Once he was able to taunt his victim he did not seem to care whether he got his money back or not. Yet, a beggar never asked him for alms in the street without a substantial reply. He frequently said he had so much money that he scarcely knew what to do with it.

The true character of the man is best judged by his enormous bequests to charity, which have not been equalled in the recent history of England. It seems that he devoted his life to robbing the nobility in order to enrich the poor. Lewis lived in a gorgeous house in Grosvenor Square, where his wife entertained lavishly. His tight trousers, sporty clothes and immense diamonds gave him the appearance of a "flash" racing man.

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BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 16.—Fred Alexander, the negro who on Saturday evening attempted to assault Miss Eva Roth and who was supposed to have assaulted and killed Pearl Forbes in this city in November last, was taken from the sheriff's guard by a mob yesterday and burned at the stake at the scene of his crimes, half a dozen blocks from the centre of the city. Probably 8,000 people witnessed the lynching.

The negro was taken from his cell at the state penitentiary at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, placed in a hack and brought to town. Fifty deputy marshals surrounded him, and Deputy Sheriffs Stance Myers and Thomas Brown sat in the back on either side of him.

When the corner of Fourth and Olive streets was reached the police who were in the hack following the one in which Alexander was concealed, jumped out and chased several negroes. This created a diversion which attracted the attention of every one, and during the excitement the hack in which Alexander was concealed was frantically driven to the county jail, where he was locked in a cell just as the mob reached the doors. All the doors of the jail were then locked.

The crowd first attempted to gain admission by peaceful means, but Sheriff Everhardy refused to deliver the negro. Then the crowd pushed its way to the side door, and using one man as a battering ram, the door was forced from its hinges. Then the crowd surged into the corridor by the narrow doorway. A huge iron bar was secured and the iron door of the cell-room attacked. This was finally bent so that it could be forced far enough back for men to climb over it. Several gained an entrance in this manner. In the meantime the crowd had pushed down the side gate of the stockade, and in a moment there was a yelling pack in the jail-yard.

The side door which was made of heavy sheet iron was then the object of attack. Several men had provided themselves with sledge-hammers and cold-chisels, and it was the work of only a few moments before the hinges were cut from inside and off came the door. More men pushed inside, the iron bar was again called into play and the doors of the cell-room broken down. The door of the cell in which Alexander was crouching was then forced, and the mob issued forth in a moment dragging the negro by the coat-collar. He had been struck over the head with a hammer but was still conscious. Men fought to get at him, and, infuriated, struck savagely at him, hitting only his captors, who guarded him well.

"Don't hurt him," they cried.

"We'll burn him," was the reply. Alexander made an impassioned plea for his life and protested his innocence, saying that another had committed the crime charged against him.

"My God, men," he cried in his agony, "I have told you that I am innocent. I can't tell you any more. I did not do it."

"He lies; burn him," cried the mob.

"Take him where he committed the murder," suggested one.

The suggestion met with instant approval and the crowd, carrying the negro, pushed on towards Fourth street. There were many wagons standing about, and into one of these they threw him. The wagon was started for the vicinity of Lawrence avenue and Spruce street, followed by the crowd.

At a quarter past 5 o'clock Alexander was brought to the scene of the murder of Pearl Forbes, at the corner of Lawrence avenue and Spruce street. The exact spot where the murdered girl was found was located by the leaders of the crowd, and there a semi-circle was formed. Alexander was brought up in a wagon with a dozen men. The wagon was stopped in front of the ravine, and, surrounded by the crowd, the leaders of the men who held Alexander called for silence. The roar ceased and Alexander was shoved forward into full view of the crowd. A howl went up which was quickly hushed as the prisoner raised his shackled hands and began to speak. Twice he started but the crowd drowned his trembling voice.

"You are going to kill me, whatever I say," he said, "but you men are wrong. I want to tell you right now, you've got the wrong man. I did not do that and some day you men here will run up against the man who did. I know it ain't any use to say so, for you're going to kill me, but I did not do it."

The first thing done was to plant a railroad iron upright in the mud. This was made fast to cross irons firmly bound to the upright iron with wire. Around the improvised stake wood and boards were piled. To this the man was dragged and chained in a standing position to the upright railroad iron. Chains and irons were wrapped about him and with his hands still shackled, he was made fast to the post. Coal oil was then poured over him.

Before the match was applied John Forbes, father of the murdered girl, stepped up to Alexander and said:

"Are you guilty of murdering my daughter?"

"I don't know what you have me here for," said Alexander.

Forbes replied: "For killing my girl on this very spot."

"Mr. Forbes, if that's your name, you have the wrong man," said the negro.

"Burn him; burn him," cried the crowd.

"Gentlemen, you've got lots of time," said Alexander.

"You're burning an innocent man. You take advantage of me. You gave me no show. Can I see my mother?"

A man in the crowd called for the mother, but she was not in the crowd.

Alexander then said:

"Will you let me shake hands with all my friends?"

"You have no friends in this crowd, you damned beast," said one of the men in charge of the negro. "If you have anything to say, say it in a hurry."

Another man then stepped up and said to Alexander:

"Make your peace with your God, nigger, for you will surely die."

Coal oil was then applied for the second time and while it was being done Alexander called to acquaintances in the crowd and said good bye to them. He did not seem to realize that he was to be burned at the stake and talked rationally until John Forbes, the father of the murdered girl, lighted the match. Again Alexander was asked to make a confession, but he replied that he had nothing to say.

As the flames leaped about him Alexander turned a ghastly hue, and, clasping his hands together, began to sway to and fro while the crowd yelled.

In five minutes the negro was hanging limp and lifeless by the chains that bound him. As soon as the crowd saw that life was extinct, it began to slowly disperse. Hundreds, however, stayed to the last.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

London, Jan. 19.—The amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty was discussed at a protracted conference Friday. The secretary of state for foreign affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, has taken no action so far. He probably will embody the result of the deliberations in a dispatch or in an interview with the United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Monday, or later. The exact decision arrived at is guarded with secrecy. An impression exists that the cabinet confined itself to authorizing Lord Lansdowne to have further conferences with Mr. Choate, the lines of which naturally are not given out.

CLARK ELECTED.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 17.—W. A. Clark was elected United States senator yesterday on the first ballot. He required 47 votes to elect, and received 57 of the 93 cast.

The Wisconsin.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The battleship Wisconsin was accepted by the navy department yesterday, subject to the usual three months' reservation. No date has yet been set for putting this vessel into commission. The matter will be settled in a short time.

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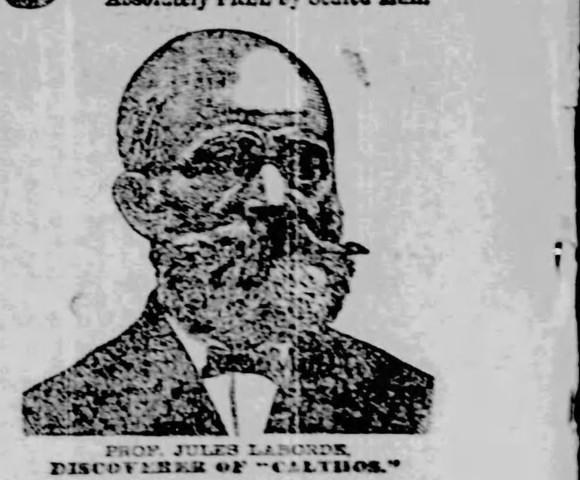

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AFFAIRS CRITICAL.

Venezuelan Government Not Disposed to Regard Our Protest.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies, Jan. 21.—Via Haytien cable.—The arrivals to-day from Venezuela confirm the reports of the existence of a critical condition of affairs in that republic. A former Venezuelan minister asserts that the politicians at Caracas are making a determined raid on the Bermudez Asphalt company. He adds that they tried it before on a modest scale, squeezing $30,000 out of the company, when United States Minister Loomis protested and stopped further action of this description. The government, the minister also says, listened to reason then but has now lost its head, through greed, and offers to restore the company's property for a million dollars, although it is said to have been illegally taken by a dictatorial decree.

In addition, the assertion is again made that if foreign governments permit the action of the Venezuelan to pass without some protest, all foreign investors will be driven from South America, for the latter claim they are always being illegally plundered. In this connection, the assertion is made that no former Venezuelan government would have dared to act as this one does towards Washington. It is explained that the Venezuelan authorities are counting on the disinclination of strong nations to coerce weak ones.

At the office here of the Orinoco company, whose two steamers were recently seized by the Venezuelan authorities, the manager says the British minister at Caracas, Mr. Haggard, has informed the American minister that the British government will not protect the company because its shareholders are Americans.

The company is said to be losing heavily through the seizure of the steamers.

The commander of the French cruiser Suchet, stationed at Carupano for the protection of the large French interests in that vicinity, reports that the disturbances are increasing.

The insurgents of Venezuela have just gained a battle near Guina.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The orders to the Scorpion to proceed from LaGuira to Guanoco have been countermanded, and she will remain at LaGuira where her presence is regarded as necessary.

By direction of the State department Minister Loomis has protested to the Venezuelan government against the exercise of censorship over any of his official communications, and it is understood the protest has been effective.

REPUBLIC OF ACRE.

New York, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio de Janeiro says:

Alarming news, unfavorable to the Bolivian forces that are endeavoring to crush the so-called republic of Acre, is continually arriving from Manaos.

The Acre forces routed the Bolivians recently near Capatera in the rubber forests. Dispatches add that the Bolivians retreated to Puerto Alonzo, and are now surrounded by the rebels, and are undergoing a siege.

General Lucio Velasco, vice president of Bolivia, is reported to be besieged at Rio Sinso, where he took refuge with one of the armies operating in the forests.

It is declared that numerous Brazilians are in the ranks of the rebels, most of whom went originally from Brazil into the so-called republic.

The Bolivian minister has presented a note to the minister of foreign affairs, protesting against the participation of any Brazilian officials or forces in the rebellion. The note declares that the Bolivian steamer Lutrea, which was used in operations against the Acreans, had been seized by Brazilian expeditions coming from Manaos and Para.

It is asserted that the government has resolved to take steps to intervene in the Acre question, in view of the charges of the Bolivian minister that Brazilians are aiding the rebels.

THE ASSOCIATIONS ACT.

Paris, Jan. 18.—In the chamber of deputies, M. De Jante, socialist, and a workman, moved the prohibition of the celebration of masses on the occasion of the opening of parliament.

The minister of justice, M. Monis, opposed the motion, pointing out that public prayers are in accordance with the provisions of the concordat and that the ceremony announced by the archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard, for Sunday next, was therefore in no wise illegal.

The chamber, by a vote of 317 to 151, shelved the motion.

WILHELMINA'S WEDDING.

The Hague, Jan. 19.—Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will arrive here January 30, to attend the festivities preliminary to his marriage to Queen Wilhelmina.

It is officially announced that immediately after the marriage the queen will confer on him the title of prince and give him high military and naval rank.

KRUGER AT UTRECHT.

The Hague, Jan. 22.—Mr. Kruger has started for Utrecht, where he will pass some weeks. He was greeted by a crowd at the railroad station, and said he felt very well on coming out for the first time since his recent illness.

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WASHINGTON ITEMS.

CUBA'S CONSTITUTION.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The reports from Havana that the Cuban constitution may be completed in time to be considered at this session of Congress has led to discussion in congressional circles as to the procedure likely to be adopted on a document of this character. It is expected that the constitution will be forwarded to the President and by him submitted to Congress, probably with recommendations. In the House the understanding prevails that any action on the subject would be framed by the insular committee. But it is not clear what action, if any, is called for relative to the constitution of what is held to be foreign territory, except as it contains provisions regarding the United States. Chairman Cooper, of the insular committee, says it would not be for Congress to ratify the constitution, as it is for the Cubans to do this for themselves. He thinks it probable, however, that a declaratory resolution could be framed expressing the views of Congress as to the sufficiency of the constitution in ensuring a stable and pacific government for Cuba, and perhaps laying down the general plan of turning over the island affairs to the Cubans as soon as their constitutional system is put into practice. In this, however, the purpose would not be so much to pass on the constitution, as to see the United States' pledges of a pacific government were carried out. In case the constitution provides for an American protectorate, or gives other provisions relating to the United States, special action might be required, beyond the mere resolution approving the system proposed.

Chairman Knox, of the committee on territories, expresses the belief that there is not the slightest chance of advancing the constitution so that it can be considered at this session of Congress, and he expects a Fabian policy by which the Cubans will slowly perfect their system, and the United States will gradually determine upon the ultimate relations which are to exist between this country and Cuba.

TREATY SPECULATIONS.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The expectation here is that the British government will return the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty with amendments of its own, and it is not expected that these British amendments will be acceptable to the United States senate. Whether or not this expectation is based on advices from Mr. Choate or communications from Lord Pauncefote it is not possible to determine. In either case the communications must necessarily have been informal in advance of the action of the British government itself on the treaty. Officials here say frankly that they have no knowledge of the character of these probable British amendments, so it is likely that the opinion that they will be unacceptable to the senate is based on nothing more than a general understanding as to the feeling in the senate toward the whole canal project on the one side, and on the other of the broad purpose of the British government to avoid a complete abandonment of the interests it has heretofore claimed and asserted over isthmian transit.

PENALTY FOR HAZING.

Washington Jan. 17.—The Senate committee on military affairs to-day discussed the question of hazing at the West Point Military Academy, and there was a unanimous expression of opinion in reprobation of the practice and to the effect that those guilty of it should be summarily dealt with. The question came up in connection with the military academy bill, and it was decided to incorporate the following provision in that bill as an amendment:

"Under the direction of the secretary of war the superintendent of the United States Military Academy shall make and enforce such rules and regulations as will prevent the practice of hazing, and any cadet found guilty of participating in such practice shall be expelled from the academy and shall not be reappointed to the corps of cadets therein nor the army of the United States."

The question was taken up on the suggestion of Senator Warren and vigorously pressed by him as well as by Senators Cockrell and Harris. The bill with the amendment will be reported to the Senate to-morrow.

SIGNED AND SEALED.

Washington, Jan. 18.—A message was received to-day from Minister Conger at Pekin, dated last evening, stating that the Chinese plenipotentiaries had signed and delivered the protocol. This removes the last doubt that had arisen as to the sealing of the agreement, for it would not have been accepted by the Spanish minister, who is the dean of the corps, unless it bore all the seals and signatures necessary to give it full force.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have gone to Dresden.

HARLAN CONFIRMED.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The senate has confirmed the nomination of James S. Harlan, to be attorney general of Porto Rico.

SILK AND TEA.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The consequences of the disturbances in China are being seriously felt in the silk and tea trade, states Consul Hughes, at Coburg, Germany, in a communication to the State department. While the estimated Chinese production of silk for last year is estimated at 9,920,700 pounds, which is by no means a bad result in itself, yet the uncertain conditions of business make it rather risky to import Chinese goods. This has caused a demand of Syrian silk goods. Unfortunately the present silk crop in Turkey is not very good, so that a rise of prices is probable. The tea trade states Mr. Hughes, is in a similar position. Insurance companies do not like to run risks, and refuse to insure Chinese goods, while banks have ceased to advance money on this kind of merchandise. The Ceylon tea plantations, concludes the consul, will benefit by the conditions.

PENSION CLAIMS DESTROYED.

Washington, Jan. 19.—More than 80,000 pension claims in the office of Milo B. Stevens & Co. were destroyed in the fire last night. Many of the papers were to be used as evidence in attempting to secure favorable action by the pension office on claims, and cannot be replaced. In addition to the pension claims there were destroyed thousand of claims pending before the Treasury department and patent office. In these the loss will fall upon the claimants.

Transports Let Go.

Washington, Jan. 18.—According to the records of the war department, eleven steamships chartered by the quartermaster's department for the transportation of horses and mules to the army in the Philippines and China are now on their way to the Pacific coast for discharge, having served the purpose for which they were chartered.

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ARMY BILL PASSED.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Just before 6 o'clock last evening the senate finally disposed of the army reorganization bill. The measure having originated in the senate, the final question was not upon its passage, but upon agreeing to the senate amendments. They were agreed to by a vote of 43 to 23. While party lines were drawn on the measure, four Democrats voted for it, Senators Lindsay, of Kentucky, McLaurin, of South Carolina, Morgan, of Alabama and Sullivan, of Mississippi. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, who was detained at his home by illness, was paired against the bill with Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin.

The bill has occupied practically the entire attention of the senate since the 3d of January, when it was made the unfinished business. While the opposition to it at all stages was vigorous, it never was bitter. Numerous amendments were made to it, but in general the committee was sustained and the measure, with the exception of the elimination of the canteen clause, is not widely different from that reported to the senate.

A determined effort was made to amend the bill so as to provide against the sale of liquor in the Philippines, and to prohibit the importation of any kind of intoxicants into the islands; but it was defeated.

A notable speech was delivered during the day by Mr. Hale, of Maine, who, while opposing the increase in the strength of the army, stated cogently his reasons for supporting the bill.

Every effort to prevent the increase in the strength of the army was defeated by a decisive majority.

As the bill originated in the senate, it now will go directly to the conference committee appointed by the two branches of congress.

WARRANT FOR NEELY.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The State department has issued a warrant for the surrender to the Cuban authorities of C. W. Neely, charged with embezzlement. This warrant was submitted to the officials of the War department, who in turn transmitted it to the department of justice. It will be next placed in the hands of United States Marshal Henkel, of the Southern district of New York, who is now the custodian of Neely. The marshal also has been designated by Governor General Wood to act as the representative of the Cuban military government, and in that capacity he will receive Neely and see that he is safely delivered to the judicial authorities at Havana. In accordance with an understanding reached between Judge Lacombe and Neely's counsel, the prisoner will not be removed to a government transport before next Thursday.

CUT OUT OVER $80,000.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The navy department has cut from the specifications for the new battleships items aggregating in value about $80,000. It also has considerably reduced the fund reserved for superintendents, inspection and coppering. Therefore to-day Secretary Long was able to offer to the lowest bidders—the Newport News and Bath corporations—the sum of $3,590,000 each for the construction of one sheathed battleship.

Judge Payson, representing the two companies, has accepted the offer, and nothing remains to be done but to prepare and sign the contracts.

M'KINLEY HAS RECOVERED.

Washington, Jan. 21.—President McKinley has almost completely recovered from his recent illness, and was in his office at the usual time this morning. His work for the present, however, will be confined to such as requires immediate attention, and he will receive only such callers as have urgent business with him. Mrs. McKinley's health is quite good.

REVISED HARBOR BILL.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The river and harbor appropriation bill has passed the house. The bill was under consideration over a week and was assailed from many quarters, but its friends stood solidly by it and defeated every amendment to which the river and harbor committee would not agree. The bill passed practically as it came from the committee. It carries slightly less than $60,000,000, of which $23,000,000 is in direct appropriations. The friends of the Missouri river improvement, although they were unsuccessful in securing what they desired, persuaded Chairman Burton to offer an amendment to permit owners of property abutting on the Missouri to build dykes and wing dams for its protection where structures do not interfere with the navigation of the stream. The section empowering the president to negotiate with Great Britain for the maintainance of suitable levels on the Great Lakes, was broadened so as to provide for a joint commission to conduct the negotiations.

AGRICULTURAL BILL.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The agricultural appropriation bill, carrying about $47,000,000, is practically completed. Aside from the usual provisions, it probably will contain a plan of some re-arrangement in the agricultural department which is now under consideration. The plan contemplates the formation of four new bureaus of plant industry, soils, chemistry and forestry, respectively. These are now in operation as divisions. The change is approved by the secretary of agriculture in the interest of efficiency of the administration.

Prof. Moore, of the weather bureau, was heard to-day in answer to questions raised by members of the committee on the sufficiency of storm warnings particularly those prior to the Galveston hurricane. He showed by the records that the bureau detected the storm when it first appeared in the West Indies and gave continuous warnings of its approach.

HANNA A SOLDIER.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Senator Hanna is planning to join the Grand Army. The senator was a second lieutenant in the Fifteenth Ohio volunteers during the civil war. His military services were confined to the neighborhood of the national capital. After the call for 100-day men in the closing days of the war Hanna's regiment was assigned to duty in the defense of Washington against General Early. There was a brisk engagement a few miles north of the city, in which several men were killed, and it was in this fight, witnessed by President Lincoln, that Hanna came under fire.

Now a Law.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The President has signed the bill making an apportionment of representatives in congress from the several states under the twelfth census.

REWARD FOR KUHNS.

Columbus, O., Jan. 22.—The five men who actually captured Marvin Kuhns, the desperado, put in a claim yesterday for the reward offered by the Ohio authorities. They are not likely to get it, however, because the reward of $250 was paid by Warden Darby to Sheriff Baumbert, of Marshall county, Indiana, ex-Sheriff Marshall, and Marshal Cheney, of Plymouth, Ind.

Warden Darby says the captors, Marshal Elmer Laird, J. E. Switzer, L. H. Hawkins, R. H. Bolt and E. H. O'Leary, surrendered Kuhns to the Plymouth officers and received the $50 reward offered for the capture of a horse thief, and that Ohio could consider only those who turned Kuhns over to Deputy Warden Long.

The claim of the Otterbein captors was presented to Governor Nash yesterday.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

R R R

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

WEST POINT HAZING

Cadets Adopt a Pledge to Abolish the Custom.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The congressional committee left here yesterday for Washington after having concluded the mission of investigation at the academy. Before their departure, however, through a voluntary agreement of the cadets, hazing was abolished. This voluntary agreement was the result of a meeting of the entire corps of cadets held in Grant hall, Saturday night.

The action came as a surprise to the committee, which consisted of Col. Dick, of Ohio, Judge Smith, of Iowa; Congressman Wanger, of Pennsylvania, and Messrs. Clayton and Driggs, of Brooklyn. All of the members of the committee were pleased to hear of the action of the cadets. It was nearly midnight when Col. A. L. Mills, superintendent of the academy, handed a copy of the cadets' resolutions to Col. Dick. When the other congressmen learned the nature of it, Mr. Driggs moved that it be read by Col. Mills, and that afterwards it should be added to the record.

Cadets Bettison, Mahaffey, Gray and Atkinson, who signed the document on behalf of their respective classes, were called before the committee. The court room was filled with army officers and their wives and daughters, and none of them had any idea of what was coming.

As soon as Col. Mills read the resolution, Gen. Dick, addressing Col. Mills and the four cadets, said:

"This action taken by the corps now at the National Military Academy will be received by the country with signs of appreciation and approbation. What you did here to-day will mark an epoch in the history of West Point, and, perhaps, in the history of all educational institutions in this country; for, when hazing no longer finds a place at West Point, it will certainly not find lodgement in other educational institutions.

"A hundred years of history has brought this institution, perhaps more closely than any other, to the hearts of the American people. What you have done for it to-day will leave it still higher in the good opinion that all true Americans have for it. We know and appreciate that men who come here sacrifice everything else in a desire to serve their country. This duty and this sacrifice does not go unappreciated among your fellow countrymen. It is with a design to add still greater lustre and fame to West Point, that Congress had endeavored, by a careful investigation, to find means for the eradication of anything which might seem to be out of harmony with its purpose. Your voluntary action will be permanent, you will make permanent what you have done, but anticipating the conditions you have added to the great reputations already achieved here in dismissing you, I hope you will carry to your classes the congratulations of this committee, its well wishes for their future success and its thanks. And, Col. Mills, in leaving I express the opinion of every member of this committee in returning to you for many courtesies, our sincere thanks; and desire, further to attest that in our efforts here, we have had the full and hearty co-operation of yourself and your associates. You have been very kind in the aid that has been extended to this committee. While we are anxious to leave, we are not happy to leave; we hasten away simply because urgent duties call us elsewhere.

"Recollections of our work here will have its pleasant memories. We say to all of you not a good bye, but a farewell, and wish for you and the academy a long, happy and successful career." (Applause.)

Ever since the members of Congress came here they have worked nearly 16 hours daily in public and executive sessions. They expect to make their report in about ten days, and it is said on good authority they will recommend that the number of technical officers at the West Point academy be increased. It is also reported that they will say that the deaths of former Cadets Booz and Breth were not caused by the hazing they received at West Point. In the case of Booz the testimony showed that he was not very strong at any time, and it is said the members of the committee believe his health had not been impaired by his treatment at the hands of his fellow cadets in the academy.

At the same time it is claimed that the committee has failed to discover any connection between the swallowing of tobasco sauce and the subsequent death of Booz from tuberculosis.

MRS. LEASE'S DIVORCE.

Wichita, Kas., Jan. 22.—Mary E. Lease yesterday filed suit for divorce from Charles L. Lease in the District court of Sedgwick county. An affidavit as to the correctness of the allegations set forth in the petition was made by Mrs. Lease in New York. The petition charges the defendant with "being guilty of gross neglect of duty in that the defendant has failed for more than twelve years past to support the plaintiff and her family and to supply them with the ordinary and necessary conveniences of life, such as the defendant, as an able-bodied man, was competent and capable of supplying and furnishing."

Accompanying the petition is a waiver signed by Mr. Lease signifying his intention of not contesting it. They were married at Osage Mission, Kas., January 30, 1873, and there are four children.

NEW ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 22.—In the senate yesterday Senator King introduced a bill to exclude from doing business in this state any corporation that is a member of a pool, trust or combination to control prices in any part of the world. The bill is intended to supersede the anti-trust act of 1899, which has been held by the Arkansas supreme court not to apply to corporations which are members of combinations outside of this state.

CLEVELAND THE PLACE.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—Cleveland was yesterday selected by the council of administration of the Grand Army of the Republic for the next grand annual encampment to be held the week of September 9, 1901. As a result of this action, representatives of Denver, formerly selected, announced that they intended to take up the matter with the various state departments and would also hold an encampment the second week of September.

DUBOIS ELECTED.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 17.—The legislature met at noon yesterday in joint session and canvassed the vote cast Tuesday for United States senator, Fred T. Dubois being declared elected. Mr. Dubois made an important speech, declaring himself and Senator Heitfelt Democrats in the future.

GEN. ALGER'S CONDITION.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 19.—Dr. Longyear, who is attending Gen. Alger, stated last evening that his patient had less fever than yesterday or the day before and that he was feeling better. Dr. Longyear says that unless complications arise, he has no fear for the general's recovery

PILIPINO SCHOOLS.

Commission Has Passed the Act Providing School System.

Manila, Jan. 21.—The act establishing the department of public instruction was unanimously passed by the Philippine commission to-day after a debate between Commissioner Moses and Judge Taft, over the section permitting religious instruction in school houses.

The commissioners, originally, were unanimously in favor of the section but Commissioner Moses became convinced it was not wise, and to-day offered an amendment prohibiting the teaching of religious doctrines in school buildings. He declared the commission would disregard its instructions concerning the separation of church and state if the "questionable provision" were enacted. The commissioner characterized as groundless the fears that Catholic children would not attend the public schools unless religious instruction was permitted. He said the experience with the Philippine schools had already demonstrated this.

Referring to arguments of the central Catholics in favor of Catholic instructors exclusively, Commissioner Moses insisted that a compromise was inadvisable when one of the parties was predisposed against a compromise.

Judge Taft offered a substitute permitting teaching thrice weekly by priests and ministers to pupils whose parents desired that their children receive such instruction, and prescribing the dismissal of teachers who attempt to influence pupils religiously, and the suspension of the privilege of priests and ministers whose teachings create disloyalty or disorder.

Concerning the alleged disobedience of the administration's instructions, Judge Taft said the question would be whether such use of school buildings would involve a tax on the people. He cited the facts that the school buildings in use were being used for political and religious purposes, notwithstanding opposing attitude of the Federal party leaders. The judge said that he did not believe a majority of the party nor of the people were opposed to it. He believed the opposition was caused chiefly by fear of ecclesiastical control. The judge did not believe in the hierarchy of the church nor approve of the radical propositions of the central Catholics. If experience proved the wisdom of repealing the section it would be at least after the government had shown that it is neither pro-Protestant nor pro-Catholic.

Commissioner Ide voted with Commissioner Moses against Judge Taft on the substitute, explaining that he questioned whether the substitute would accomplish the purpose sought.

After the adoption of the substitute the bill was passed unanimously.

SICKNESS IN THE ISLANDS.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Reports from the Philippines indicate a great deal of sickness prevailing among both naval and army officers on duty in the archipelago. Long terms of duty in these islands are likely to impair the most robust constitutions, according to the views of army and naval medical officers, and a limitation of duty in the Philippines to a preiod of two years is strongly advocated. This practice was followed by the Spanish authorities when they were in control and is looked upon as a wise precedent to continue. The growing reports of illness among our ocefirs on this station probably will induce both the army and naval establishments to make the term of service in the islands for their officers but two years at a time, whenever possible.

OFICER KILLED.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Adjutant General Corbin received a cable message from Gen. MacArthur at Manila to-day saying that First Lieutenant John Morrison, jr., Fourth cavalry, was killed near Gapan, P. I., yesterday. No particulars are given but it is supposed that the officer was shot from ambush while he was away from his company. Lieut. Morrison was a native of Iowa and was graduated from the military academy in June, 1896. He was assigned to the Third cavalry and served with that regiment in the campaign against Santiago. In February, 1900, a few months after he had reached the grade of first lieutenant, he was transferred to the Fourth cavalry, and served with that regiment in the Philippine islands up to the time of his death.

THE 37TH INFANTRY.

Manila, Jan. 17.—The United States transport Buford arrived here from Vigan, on the northwest coast of the island of Luzon, last evening, with the Thirty-sixth regiment of infantry, U. S. V. The soldiers will land to-day, camp on the Luneta and sail on the transport Pennsylvania for San Francisco, January 25. This regiment was the earliest organized of the present volunteers. Some of the men will join the new Manila police, under Provost Marshal General J. Franklin Bell, the original colonel of the Thirty-sixth regiment.

The United States transport Indiana will sail for San Francisco, with sick soldiers, on the return of the hospital ship Relief from Aparri.

DEPORTED TO GUAM.

Manila, Jan. 16.—Thirty insurgents who have been sentenced to be deported to the island of Guam were taken on board the United States transport Rosecrans yesterday. She sailed to-day. The sentence of deportation has been suspended in the case of two priests of the party, who are charged with collecting money for the insurgents, but they will be kept in confinement. The families of the prisoners bade them farewell on the wharf.

Nearly thirteen hundred men were arrested in cockpits in various towns south of Manila Sunday, on suspicion of being guerrillas. Most of them were released.

WENT OVER NIAGARA.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Jan. 21.—John Wiser and John Marsh, of this city, attempted to cross Niagara river above the falls yesterday. They lost control of their boat and were carried into the rapids. Wiser, who was unable to swim, was swept over the falls and drowned. Marsh, after a desperate struggle in the icy water, was rescued by persons along the shore.

The men were nearly half way across the river when their boat was caught in a field of ice. As the boat passed the power house, both men got out onto the floating ice. The two men, with terror written on their faces floated down the river side. Marsh was 200 feet from the shore and Wiser was at least twenty feet further away. At Willow Island several men formed a line and with the aid of a long pole succeeded in getting near enough to Marsh to rescue him. Wiser clung to the ice until he was tossed off into the tumbling waters and drifted over the brink.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

Catarrh, Bad Breath.

A Wonderful Treatment That Destroys the Offensive Odors and Permanently Cures Catarrh.

A Free Trial Package of the Remarkable Remedy is Mailed Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

Out of the myriads of experiments and remedies offered there comes a new and remarkably effective treatment that is unquestionably the best Catarrh remedy ever discovered. It is particularly valuable in all cases of Catarrh in which bad breath is one of the most offensive symptoms. It would pay any sufferer to give this treatment a trial since it costs nothing, and anything which promises relief and immunity from such a disgusting disease should certainly be given a trial.

Any one who has Catarrh must necessarily, to a certain extent, be a nuisance on account of the hawking and spitting, and it should be remembered if you have Catarrh your breath must be offensive to all you meet. Send your name and address to C. E. Gauss, 301 Main St. Marshall, Mich., and he will gladly send you a free trial package.

The remedy is meeting with astonishing success. Do not delay but write at once.

INDIANS ON THE WARPATH

Fresh Outrages Perpetrated by the "Snake Bands."

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—Special telegrams to the Globe Democrat from Eufaula, Ind. Ter., announce many fresh outrages perpetrated by the Creek Indians, known as the "Snake bands," who are arresting and whipping the more conservative Indians owing to the attitude of the latter toward the new system of land allotments. Thus far no white persons have been molested, but the federal authorities have been appealed to by the peaceable Creeks.

It is reported that insurrectionary Creeks have "officially" notified President McKinley that they have taken the Creek national government into their own hands, and will run it without reference to the United States in the future.

A detachment of horsemen of the "Snake band" rode into Eufaula last night and posted unsigned notices as follows:

"Hickory Ground, Creek Capital.—To whom it may concern: From now on all Indian citizens employing white labor shall be fined $100 and shall receive 50 lashes upon the bare back; also all persons renting land to white tenants. Any improvements made in the Creek Nation by white men shall be confiscated and become the property of the Creek Nation."

APPEAL FOR TROOPS.

London, Jan. 18.—Lord Roberts, who was entertained privately at dinner last evening by the United Service Club, the guests including the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Cambridge and some 300 officers, has issued from the war office a stirring appeal to the country for a prompt response to the call for 5,000 yeomanry, whose past services in South Africa he highly commends to the gratitude of the nation.

The authorities continue to hold a hopeful view regarding the South African situation, but they seem to recognize that vigorous measures are necessary. The proclamation of martial law throughout almost the whole of Cape Colony, Lord Kitchener's strong measures against the population of the republics, the placing on reduced rations of the wives of men in the field, and similar measures go to show that there is still heavy work ahead.

British offensive operations have ceased for the present. It is supposed that Lord Kitchener is collecting his strength for a final effort to crush or to capture the commandoes by a repetition of the tactics which caused the surrender of Gen. Cronjee and Gen. Prinsloo.

It is alleged that the Boers who are concentrating at Carolina and Ermele are preparing to descend into Natal.

ATTACK BY BOERS.

Standerton, Wednesday, Jan. 16.—Colville's mobile column, marching from New Denmark to Vlaklaarte, was attacked by 1,000 Boers, divided into two forces.

One force made a determined attempt on the baggage, and the other on the cavalry constituting the rear guard. The cavalry were compelled to retire until protected by four companies of rifles, hidden behind a hedge, who were waiting with bayonets. The Boers then made a speedy retreat, leaving several dead and wounded. Eventually, both attacks were repulsed, the Boers losing heavily. The British were not able to pursue the Boers under the necessity of protecting their baggage. The casualties were one killed and fifteen wounded.

FROM DEWET.

London, Jan. 17.—The important report, received from Johannesburg, that Gen. DeWet has crossed the Vaal and joined forces with the Transvaal commandoes, if true, probably means the concentration of seven thousand Boers with several guns, for another big attack.

There is a rumor current in Cape Town that several Boer leaders are urging an attack upon the mines. It has been long understood that Gen. DeWet has been anxious to join the invaders in Cape Colony and this rumor may be spread to cover an attempt to break southward.

The Sybille Lost.

London, Jan. 17.—The British admiralty has received a dispatch from the commander-in-chief at the Cape, reporting that the cruiser Sybille, which was landing bluejackets to intercept the Boers, was ashore at Stembock Fontein, near Lambert's bay, and adding that active measures were being taken to assist her. The official dispatch does not say the Sybille was wrecked. A press dispatch from Cape Town says the crew of the Sybille were saved.

ATTEMPT TO HOLD UP TRAIN.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 22.—A desperate attempt was made last night by train robbers to hold up the Union Pacific overland express near Kearney, Neb. A large pile of rock was placed on the track to wreck the train, which was reported to have a large amount of money on board. The robbers secreted themselves behind a hill near the track.

A pedestrian came upon the obstruction and was severely beaten and robbed by the gang. He got away from them and ran to Kearney, where he gave the alarm. A posse was organized and orders were given to hold the train. The posse came upon the bandits and captured one. They are pursuing the others.

BARBER'S DESPERATE CRIME.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 22.—Frank Janssen, a barber of South Scranton, went home drunk this morning from a ball and quarreled with his wife and threw a lighted lamp at her. It set the bed on fire, and as a result their 7-year-old boy was burned to death and Mrs. Janssen was so badly burned her life is despaired of. Her sister, Maggie McDonald, was painfully burned. The house was burned. Janssen is locked up.

SALOON SMASHING.

Mrs. Carrie Nation Again on the Rampage--Three Other Women Help Her.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Carrie Nation came back to Wichita yesterday after her recent incarceration under a smallpox quarantine, and the net result of ten minutes' of work by her yesterday afternoon are two wrecked saloons, the pieces of which are being sold for souvenirs. Mrs. Nation was assisted by Mrs. Julia Evans, Mrs. Lucy Wilhoit and Mrs. Lydia Muntz, all of the local W. C. T. U. organization. With hatchets concealed under their cloaks they entered the saloon of James Burns, on Douglas avenue, and did not leave a complete piece of glass or a working slot machine in the place. All show cases, both for liquors and cigars, as well as the plate glass windows and doors, were broken into smithereens.

Next they ran to John Herrig's saloon and had everything in the front room, including the plate glass windows, broken, when he appeared with a revolver, placed it at Mrs. Nation's head and said that he would blow out her brains if she did not desist. She yielded before the pointed revolver, and with her companions, ran to the Carey hotel bar, where she made her first attack on the saloons of Wichita three weeks ago. There three policemen met her and she struck at Detective Sutton with a poker. He shoved her aside and a youth struck him in the face. A policeman struck the youth and knocked him down. The police then overpowered Mrs. Nation and her friends and took them to the city prison.

Chief of Police Cudbon discharged the prisoners after they reached the jail and is heartily condemned by the citizens. The women made him a promise not to wreck any more saloons before noon tomorrow.

After leaving the city building, Mrs. Nation, in the coolest manner, began a street lecture to the immediate crowd that had surrounded the city building, saying that she expected to begin saloon wrecking again at noon to-day, when her truce with the chief of police expires.

Shaking her fist at the crowd, she said: "Men of Wichita, this the right arm of God, and I am destined to wreck every saloon in your city."

The women procured a wagon and rode through the streets, singing "Nearer, My God to Thee" and other hymns. They halted in front of the saloons they had smashed and held prayer meetings. The damage done by the three women is estimated between $1,500 and $2,000.

Mrs. Nation caused a new sensation last night by slapping Sheriff Simmons on the face, taking hold of his ears and giving him a rough handling generally. Mrs. Nation was at the Union station in the act of buying a ticket to a neighboring town, when the sheriff pulled at her sleeve, saying:

"You are my prisoner, madam."

Mrs. Nation turned her face about, and seeing Sheriff Simmons, gave him a violent slap across the face. She followed this up by taking hold of his ears with both hands, and wringing them viciously. A policeman came to his rescue, and with the aid of some bystanders they succeeded in picking the woman up in their arms and placing her in a cab, which was driven rapidly to the county jail. She insisted on being placed in the private room for women, but Sheriff Simmons put her in a cell in the steel rotary, where she began to pray and sing hymns.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

EMPEROR'S QUERIES.

London, Jan. 18.—"Although the United States government and the American papers accuse Mr. Conger of severity toward the Chinese," says the Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post, wiring Wednesday, "the Americans here regard him as inclined to leniency."

The Chinese commissioners handed to the foreign envoys with the signed protocols a dispatch from Emperor Kwang Su asking a foreign occupation instead of destruction of the Taku forts.

The emperor's dispatch asked also for the fixing of a definite period for the prohibition of importation of arms and requested that the punitive expeditions be stopped.

In addition to this the emperor instructed the Chinese commissioners to get particulars as to the amount of land to be retained for the legations, the number of legation guards, the probable cost of military operations and the date when the foreigners propose to restore the public offices and records in Pekin to the Chinese. The emperor does not mention the demand of the powers for the punishment of the principal offenders.

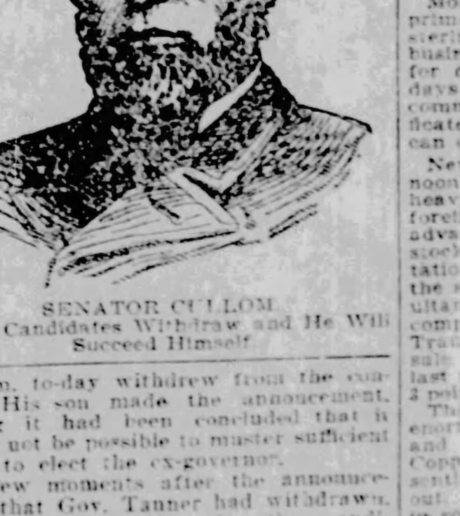
RUSSIA YIELDS.

London, Jan. 19.—The Pekin correspondent of the Daily News says:

The British protest has proved effectual, and Russia has exchanged the obnoxious conditions from the contract to restore the Shan Hai Kwan railroad to the British bondholders. Count Von Waldersee will sign the revised convention to-morrow."

CULLOM WON OUT.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 17.—Former Governor John R. Tanner, who has been an active candidate for the United States senatorship, in opposition to Senator



SENATOR CULLOM.
Other Candidates Withdraw and He Will Succeed Himself.

Cullom, to-day withdrew from the contest. His son made the announcement, saying it had been concluded that it would not be possible to muster sufficient votes to elect the ex-governor.

A few moments after the announcement that Gov. Tanner had withdrawn, it was announced that the other candidates—Cannon, Hitt and Prince—had withdrawn from the race, and that Senator Cullom will have no opposition in the joint caucus to be held this evening.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Jan. 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

In most directions, the condition of general business has improved slightly this week. Prices of staple commodities are steady, as are most manufactured goods. Orders to manufacturers are sustained in volume, and that pronounced easy money in the interior is still stimulating the business is shown by bank exchanges at leading cities outside New York for the week 14.2 per cent larger than in 1900, and 17.8 per cent above 1899. At New York the record is a gain of 77.3 per cent over 1900, and 37.3 per cent over 1899. Retail trade has not declined as much as usual since the holidays. Textiles show more life. A small but steady improvement in the demand has appeared, and in the cotton goods division it is the more noteworthy because of the weakness in the raw material. Sellers of both staple and fancy cottons are able to maintain a position of independence.

Steadiness is the chief characteristic of the iron and steel industry. The past week has brought no new developments of striking importance, and quotations are unchanged.

Another moderate increase occurred in sales of wool at the three chief eastern markets, raising the total for three weeks to 10,382,300 pounds. There is still a heavy loss compared with preceding years, for in the same period last year the total was 14,920,800 pounds, and 16,495,800 two years ago, 22,992,270 in 1898, and 19,886,200 in 1897. These figures give a good idea of the present dullness in this industry. Manufacturers' stocks are generally considered low, nevertheless they buy only for immediate needs, and continue to take mainly the cheaper grades.

Boot and shoe shops are as a rule well occupied, but it is noticed that business is unequally distributed. Salesmen furnish moderate orders from the west and south, although the rapid growth of manufacturing at interior points has exerted a perceptible influence on New England sales. Sales of leather are of only moderate volume and much below expectations of holders, with no speculative operations. Supplies of hemlock are still limited, and the scarcity of union backs caused a further advance in quotations.

Failures for the week were 325 in the United States, against 242 last year, and 43 in Canada, against 40 last year.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Jan. 22.—Close.—The bulge in wheat yesterday did not contain strength enough to last it over night. Cables to-day refused to respond, and under this disappointing influence here the opening was lower and weak. Northwestern receipts were also large and added a mite to the depressing influences. The liquidation of the long interest that was accumulated during the first of the month seems to be over, and the market has a better undertone. But with little business the prices eased and closed one cent lower.

Corn still holds strong and unchanged.

Oats were steady.

Clover seed continues to advance and was up five cents to-day; receipts, 300 bags; shipments, 411.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash and January, 37½c; May, 40c; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 3 yellow, 37½c.

Oats—Cash and January, 25½c; May, 26¼c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 27c.

Rye—55c.

Clover Seed—1898 prime, March, $6.50; 1899 prime, $6.70; cash and January, $7.30; March, $7.35.

At Chicago.

During the early part of to-day's session the wheat market was rather heavy under the influence of lower cables in response to the bulge here yesterday. Heavy northwest receipts were also a depressing factor. May opened ⅜@½ lower at 74⅜ to 74⅝, rallied to 75, and fell to 74⅜@⅝. Local receipts were 107 cars, four of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 303 cars against 366 last week and 218 a year ago. May corn opened a shade to ⅛ lower at 38⅝@38¾, and sold to 38⅝ with wheat, and on the receipts, 801 cars, none of which graded contract. There was no pressure to sell, however, and the market rallied to 38¾. Oats were stagnant. May opened unchanged to a shade down, at 25⅛ to 25¼, and sold to 25. Receipts were 343 cars. Provisions opened weak on heavy hog receipts and a drop in hog prices at the stock yards. May pork opened 17½ lower, at $13.75 and sold to $13.90; May lard 5c down at $7.37½, selling to $7.40, and May ribs 5c depressed at $7.00.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day Jan. 21 Close.
Cash	78	78	77	77	78
January	78	..	..	77	78
May	80½@¼	80⅜	79⅝	79⅝	80⅝
July	79	79	78¼	78¼	79¼

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Jan. 21 Close.
Wheat—					
January	72½	..	..	71⅞	72⅞
February	72½	72½	71⅞	71⅞	72⅞
May	74⅝	75	74⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn—					
January	..	..	..	36⅝	[illegible]
February	37⅛	..	..	36¾@37	[illegible]
May	38⅝	38⅞	38½	38½@⅝	[illegible]
Oats—					
January	..	..	..	23¾	24⅛
May	25⅛	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞@25	25⅛

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Jan. 21 Close.
Wheat—					
May	79⅞	79⅞	79⅜	79⅜	80¼
July	79⅛	79⅛	79	79	79¾
Corn—					
May	44¼	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛	44½
July	44⅛	44¼	43⅞	43⅞	44½

ST. LOUIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Jan. 21 Close.
Wheat—					
May	73½@⅜	73⅝	72⅞	72⅞	73½
July	72¼	72⅜	72¼	72¼	72½

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Jan. 21 Close.
Wheat—					
May	74⅛	74½	74⅛	74¼	74⅝

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Jan. 21 Close.
Wheat—					
May	76⅜	76½	76	76	76⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Jan. 21 Close.
Pork—					
January	$13.77	$13.85	$13.77	$13.85	$13.77
May	13.75	13.90	13.75	13.80	13.92
Lard—					
January	..	..	..	7.25	7.22
May	7.37	7.40	7.25	7.35	7.42
Ribs—					
January	6.87	..	..	6.82	6.92
May	6.97	7.02	6.95	6.96	7.06

The following are the receipts and shipments of grain at different points for the past 24 hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
New York	37,800	62,400	110,700
Baltimore	141,217	34,567	30,066
Boston	29,839	126,634	17,275
Philadelphia	14,738	118,611	12,892
Detroit	6,974	23,455	....
St. Louis	35,000	79,000	52,900
Milwaukee	57,000	82,800	61,200
Minneapolis	193,800	47,790	41,100
Duluth	29,573	44,203	9,003
Kansas City	61,600	21,050	10,800
Toledo	5,235	68,928	18,000

SHIPMENTS.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
New York	34,925	36,729	4,240
Baltimore	....	146,714	....
Boston	....	4,000	....
Philadelphia	28,085	54,039	12,180
Detroit	2,001	9,133	....
St. Louis	77,000	88,000	76,000
Milwaukee	3,000	....	12,540
Minneapolis	17,900	19,200	12,520
Kansas City	101,000	11,500	22,100
Toledo	5,700	85,800	53,400

MONEY AND STOCKS

Money on call steady at 2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent; sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers bills at $4.87¾@4.87⅞ for demand and at $4.84½@4.84¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84@4.85½ and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83¾@4.84¼; silver certificates, 64½@65½c; bar silver, 62⅝c; Mexican dollars, 49⅝c.

New York, Jan. 22.—Yesterday afternoon's sharp rally in stocks brought in heavy buying orders both for home and foreign account, and many stocks showed advances of from 1 to 2 points; in some stocks the opening was excited and quotations were wide. In Missouri Pacific the sale of 7,000 shares was made at simultaneous quotations of from 91½ to 93, compared with 91 last night. Brooklyn Transit was quoted at 78¼ to 80 on the sale of 2,500 shares, compared with 77¾ last night. Amalgamated Copper jumped 2 points and St. Paul rose 1¼.

The high level of prices was met by enormous realizing. A rapid drop of 2¾ and 5¾ respectively in Amalgamated Copper and Missouri Pacific disturbed sentiment, and long accounts were closed out. Resultant declines ran from 1 to 1½ in some cases, but the opening advances were not entirely wiped out. Support developed in St. Paul on a scale down, and its rebound from 147¾ to 148¾ steadied the list temporarily. By 11 o'clock St. Paul had declined again to 146¾, and the general list was saggy. The steel stocks showed signs of weakness, Federal Steel dropping 2 points.

The liquidation in the steel stocks did not exhaust itself until Federal Steel had lost 2¾, and Tin Plate, Tennessee Coal and Steel and Wire 1½ and 2 points. This selling caused a contraction in business elsewhere, but the general list lost but little. Renewed buying of the low priced Gould stocks, St. Paul, the Pacifics, local tractions and Sugar, on which the latter rose to 136, caused prices to harden at midday, but the rally was not well held. Dealings in Wabash debentures continued large, and Texas and Pacific 2ds rose 8 per cent to par. The bond market generally was dull.

New York Stock Market.

Am. Tobacco	112¾	113¾	112¼	113
Am. S. W. com	39	39¾	38	39¼
Am. Sugar	134	136	134	135⅛
Atchison	44	45	44	44¾
Atchison pref.	84¼	85⅛	84¼	84¾
Am. Car and F. Co.	20	20½	19¾	20⅓
Am. Tin, com	58⅞	59⅛	58	58¾
Biscuit com.	37¾	.....	.....	37½
Balt. and Ohio	87⅞	88	86⅞	87¾
Brooklyn R. T.	78½	80	78¼	79⅞
Burlington	143	143⅞	142	142⅞
Con. Tob. com.	43½	44	43	43⅞
Ches. & Ohio	38¼	38⅞	38	38⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	78	78	77	77
C., L. L. com.	23½	24	22½	23¼
Diam. Match	134	135	133	134⅞
Federal Stell	46½	46⅞	44	46
Fed. Steel pfd.	69	69	68½	68½
General Electric	188	188	186¾	187
Glucose	47¾	47¾	47⅜	47¼
Hocking	47⅝	43⅞	43	43⅝
Hocking pfd	70½	71	70½	71
Louis. & Nash.	88	88½	87½	87¾
Leather	11½	12⅞	11½	12⅝
Leather pfd.	74	74	73⅝	74
L. E. & W. com.	40½	41¼	40½	41¼
Linseed com	6	6	6	6
Linseed pfd	35	35	35	35
Manhattan	115	115	113⅜	114¾
Missouri	91½	93	85½	86⅞
Miss K. & T.	47	48⅛	47	47½
Nat. Tube com.	54¾	55	54½	54⅝
Nat. Tube pfd.	95½	..	..	96¾
Nat. Steel com.	38	38	37¼	37⅝
North. Pac.	81¼	82⅜	80⅝	82⅞
North. Pac. pfd.	86	86	85½	86
New York Cent.	142	142½	141¼	142¼
N. Y. C. & St. L.	19	19½	19	19⅓
N. & W. com.	43⅞	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝
Ontario & West.	30¼	30⅝	30	30½
Penna.	144½	145½	144½	145¼
Pacific Mail	41	..	..	41
People's Gas	98⅝	99	98	98½
Reading, 1st pfd.	31½	31⅝	30⅝	31½
Rock Island	119¼	121	118⅝	120⅞
Rep. S. & I. C.	13½	....	....	12¾
South. Ry., pfd	70½	70⅝	70	70½
South. Ry., com	19¼	19½	18⅝	19⅝
St. Paul	148	150¾	146¾	149⅝
South. Pacific	42⅝	43½	42⅞	43⅞
Tenn. Coal and Iron	55¾	56	54½	56
Union Pacific	83¼	83⅞	82½	83⅞
Union Pacific, pfd.	82¾	82½	82½	82½
Wabash, pfd.	29	29¼	28⅝	28¾
Western Union	83¼	83¾	82⅞	82¾
W. L. E.	28⅛	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞

Government Bonds.

New York, Jan. 22.—Government bonds steady.

U. S. 2s (ref.) registered	105⅜
U. S. 2s (ref.) coupon	105⅞
U. S. 3s registered	109⅞
U. S. 3s coupon	110
U. S. 4s (new) registered	136¾
U. S. 4s (new) coupon	137⅞
U. S. 4s (old) registered	113½
U. S. 4s (old) coupon	113½
U. S. 5s registered	110½
U. S. 5s coupon	111¾

Live Stock.

Michigan Central Live Stock Yards, Detroit, Jan. 22.—The demand for live cattle is active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.40; common, $2.75@3.75; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, quiet, $2.50@3.50. Milch cows, dull at $25 to $40; calves scarce and active at $4.50@7.00. Sheep and lambs active; prime lambs, $5.25@5.50; mixed, $3.75@4.75; culls, $2.00@2.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.30@5.35; yorkers, $5.30@5.35; pigs, $5.25@5.35; roughs, $4.25@4.75; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 22.—(Elrick Bros. Special Report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 7 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 40 cars; market 10c lower; pigs, $5.50; Yorkers, $5.50; medium heavy, $5.40. Sheep—Receipts, 40 cars; market 5@10c lower; best lambs, $5.75@5.85; fair to good, $5.25@5.50; culls and common, $4.25@4.75; mixed sheep, $4.25@4.40; wethers, $4.50@4.75; yearlings, $4.75@5.00; cull sheep, $2.75@3.25; calves, $8.00@8.25.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; market generally about steady; good to prime steers, $5.55@6.10; poor to medium, $3.50@5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.60; cows, $2.75@4.25; heifers, $2.75@4.60; canners, $2.00@2.70; bulls, $2.65@4.25; calves, 25c lower, $2.75@5.75; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.60; Texas grass steers, $3.30@4.60; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.85. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 41,000 head; to-morrow, 28,000 head; left over, 3,713 head; market 10@15c lower; top, $5.30; mixed and butchers', $5.00@5.30; good to choice heavy, $5.15@5.30; rough heavy, $5.00@5.10; light, $5.00@5.25; bulk of sales at $5.15@5.25.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, Jan. 22.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade.)—Receipts of hogs, 21 cars; market lower; all grades, $5.35.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, Jan. 22.

Quotations to-day are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Dealers' buying prices:

Butter—Dairy, 14c; fancy creamery, 20@21½c; 1 lb. prints, 22c; packing stock, 10@11c. Oleomargarine—Dold's butterine, Sunflower, 10½c; White Rose, 14½c.

Cheese—12c.

Eggs—Per dozen, 17@18c.

VEGETABLES.

Dealers' selling prices:

Cabbage—Per pound, 1¼c.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.50; yellow Danvers, per bu., $1; red Weathersfields, $1 per bu.

Potatoes—Per bu., 45c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 12c.

Beets—Per bu., 40c.

Hubbard Squash—Per doz., $1.25.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, $3.00 per bbl.

Parsnips—Per bu., 50c.

Turnips—Per bu., 40c.

Spinach—Per bu., 75c.

Carrots—Per bu., 40c.

Parsley—Per doz., 30c.

Radishes—Per doz., 25c.

Rutabagas—Per bbl., $1.00.

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 22.—Butter—Receipts, 12,328 packages; market steady; creamery, 16@22c; June creamery, 15@20c; factory, 11@16c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,954 packages; market, firm; fancy, large, fall made, 11¾@12c; fancy, small, fall made, 11¾@12c.

Eggs—Receipts, 9,930 packages; market unsettled; western, average packed at mark, 19@20c; western, loss off, 20c.

Sugar—Raw, quiet; fair refining, 3 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4 5-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c; refined, quiet; crushed, $6.00; powdered, $5.60; granulated, $5.50.

Coffee—Market dull; No. 7 Rio, 7¼c, nominal.

Elgin Butter.

Elgin, Ill., Jan. 22.—Butter—Firm at 23c. No offerings and no sales. Output of the week 10,510 tubs.

COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 22.—The cotton market opened steady, with prices 1 to 5 points higher, but soon lost the advance and showed weakness under lack of sympathy from the room element, and under selling of long stuff by tired holders. At the time of our opening the Liverpool market was fully 1½ points better than warranted by last night's closing here. Light foreign buying and some demand from shorts, in conjunction with the English firmness, sent prices up on the call here. But following our reaction Liverpool eased off and ceased sending supporting orders. During much of the balance of the morning the market was dull and narrow, the scalping element in control. An advance of 2 points or so was a signal for relaxing, while a decline gave shorts a chance to cover. Heavy port receipts stood in the way of confident investment support.

Cotton futures opened steady. January, $9.27; February, $9.41; March, $9.27; April, $9.24; May, $9.26; June, $9.12; July, $9.23; August, $9.04; September, $8.54; October, $8.22.

Cotton spot closed dull, 1-16c lower; mid-ups, 9⅞c; mid-gulf, 10⅛c; sales, 2,800 bales.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville, Jan. 22.—The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

1900 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$2.50@ 4.00
Trash (sound)	4.00@ 4.50
Common lugs	4.50@ 5.00
Medium lugs	5.00@ 5.50
Good lugs	5.50@ 6.00
Common leaf (short)	6.00@ 6.50
Common leaf	6.00@ 6.50
Medium leaf	6.50@ 7.50
Good leaf	7.50@ 8.50
Fine and selections	9.00@10.75

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$4.00@ 4.50
Trash (sound)	4.50@ 5.50
Common lugs	5.50@ 6.50
Medium lugs	6.50@ 7.00
Good lugs	7.00@ 8.00
Common leaf (short)	6.00@ 6.50
Common leaf	6.00@ 6.50
Medium leaf	7.50@ 8.00
Good leaf	10.00@13.00
Fine and selections	13.00@16.75

DARK.

Trash (green or mixed)	$2.00@ 2.25
Trash (sound)	2.25@ 2.75
Common lugs	2.75@ 4.00
Medium lugs	4.00@ 4.50
Good lugs	4.50@ 5.00
Common leaf (short)	4.75@ 5.00
Common leaf	5.25@ 5.75
Medium leaf	5.75@ 6.00
Good leaf	6.00@ 6.50
Fine and selections	6.50

Damaged or defective in condition, long hang, color, or mixed packages, from 1c to 2c lower.